The Independent.

"But as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the Gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our Hearts"

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The Independent.

PSALM III.

BY THOMAS DRIFFILL.

LORD, how are they increased that trouble me!
Many are they that up against me rise,
Many who say there is no help in Thee;
But from Thy holy hill thou heard'st my cries.
Thou art my shield, my glory, my support;
I slept and waked for Thou didst me sustain.
I will not fear ten thousand that resort
Together round about to have me slain.
Arise, O Lord, and save me from my foes;
For Thou hast smitten them upon the cheek,
And with Thy strength hast broken the teeth of those
Ungodly men who did my ruin seek.
Salvation doth unto the Lord belong;
Thy blessing doth Thy people dwell among.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

BY LEONARD BACON, D. D., LL. D.

"SOME things can be done as well as others." In the attempt to establish this proposition one Samuel Patch, about fifty years ago, lost his life (which was not worth much to anybody but himself) by jumping down the Genesee Falls, at Rochester, as if the principle had not been sufficiently proved when, on a former occasion, he made a more fortunate leap down the grander cataract of Niagara. Having devoted himself to the illustration of his great maxim, he went on, till his last leap proved that some things *cannot* be done as well as others.

Perhaps it would be too much to say that the work of reconstructing and rehabilitating the reconquered states at the end of the war against secession seems to have been conducted in part on the Sam Patch principle. Never before had statesmanship encountered a more complicated problem. But "some things can be done as well as others." Therefore (such seems to have been the inference), those states can be so reconstructed that the millions who a few months ago were and always had been simply cattle in the market shall become the peers of those who through successive ages have ruled them by the scourge, and shall have, in proportion to their numbers, their full share in the government of their states and of the Union. Something must be done; and so something was done—the best thing that the nation, as then instructed, knew how to do; perhaps the best thing that, in the extraordinary conditions of the problem, could be done. If we are floating down the broad river from Lake Erie toward Lake Ontario, we may come to a crisis at which nothing better can be done, and, indeed, nothing else, than to take the leap with what courage we can. So the Rebel States were reconstructed on the basis of universal suffrage, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition, and were restored as states to all their rights of self-government and to all their power as equal members of the Union and factors in the National Government.

Another maxim of the same sort with that for which Sam Patch gave up his life has been imputed by somebody to us, the American people. It is this: "Anything can be done in about fifteen minutes." The imputation is not literally true; but, taken as a specimen of the rhetorical figure *hyperbole*, it has a foundation of fact. As a people we are impatient of gradualism. We do not adequately appreciate the importance of time as an element in social and political changes. We were not aware fifteen years ago—or, perhaps, we did not like to retain the truth in our knowledge—that years and generations would be required to work out the beneficial results, political and social, which were expected from the abolition of slavery. It was assumed that, inasmuch as the slaves had been made free—the proprietors of their own souls and bodies; free to work for wages, or to suffer if too indolent for labor; free to acquire property by the accumulation of their earnings—they would, of course, be able to support themselves in freedom. It was assumed that, if they should be invested with the right of suffrage and with all the privileges of equal citizenship, they would be able to defend themselves in their freedom. It was assumed that capital would flow into the states that had been impoverished by the war, and would there, as elsewhere, give employment to labor; that the free co-operation of capital and labor on that soil and under those skies would produce wealth there, as elsewhere; that, with returning prosperity all around them, the adherents of the "Lost Cause" would accept the situation and be conciliated; and that the political reconstruction would become a social regeneration. Let us not doubt that all these changes will come in the progress of time, even if we see as yet hardly a beginning of what was expected. The mistake was that these changes were expected to take place suddenly, as in a moment. There was no computation of the time that would be necessary for the evolution of a new civilization. How much time would be required for the breaking up of old habits, for the decay of old antipathies, for the obliteration of old prejudices, for the settling down of society upon its new foundations was hardly thought of. Naturally, therefore, there has been disappointment. Why was not all this brought to pass in about fifteen minutes?

Dr. Tourgée—whom I know only through his books: "A Fool's Errand" and "Bricks without Straw"—has done good service by exposing in the clearest light the actual condition of affairs in the lately slaveholding states at the close of the war. Those two books well deserve the great circulation which the first has had and which the second will surely have. I have nothing to say about their merely literary merit. Let others compare them in this respect with the works of Dickens or Thackeray, or of the multitude of authors whose works are written only for the reader to enjoy and admire. To my mind, their chief value is in the truthfulness and vividness with which they portray not only the social condition of those states as it was while slavery existed and as it has been since the abolition of slavery, but also the very limited success hitherto of all that the National Government has done to remedy that condition, whether by constitutional amendments, by acts of Congress, or by Executive interference.

The great lesson of these books for us in the free North is (if it be duly pondered) a lesson not of wrath, but of charity. Let us ask ourselves what we may reasonably expect of the Southern people, all things considered. We cannot but be indignant at the doings and sayings of individuals who ought to know better and do better. We cannot but be indignant at the notorious barbarism, as we have a right to call it—the compounded injustice and inhumanity—which characterizes so extensively the treatment of the emancipated people by the race which so long held them in slavery. But let us remember—what these books by Dr. Tourgée very effectively demonstrate—that the habitual thinking and feeling of great communities and their habitual acting cannot be suddenly revolutionized by defeat in war, by constitutional amendments, or by the readmission of the vanquished to their places in the Union on conditions virtually dictated by the victors. Let us remember that the transition from that old civilization, which had in it so much of what was really barbarism, to the more Christian civilization of equal liberty for all and simple justice for all cannot be effected "in about fifteen minutes," nor in fifteen years; and that till it shall have made much further progress than there has hitherto been time for the mass of the Southern people must be expected to think and feel, to talk and within the limits of their power to act very much as they did when, in their civilization, a Negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect.

That transition will surely be made in the progress of time; for the Kingdom of God on earth is sure to prevail and Christ will conquer all the anti-Christs. Whether the coming in of a better civilization upon the ruins of that which is passing away shall be accelerated or retarded must depend very much on the steadfast fidelity and the patriotic beneficence of the loyal people who, having restored the seceded states to their places and more than their former power in the Union, with constitutional guaranties against slavery, have, in so doing, abdicated the power of keeping the peace between the freedmen and the race that held them in bondage.

A thoughtful reader of these books can hardly fail to receive from them certain impressions, deep and definite, concerning our duty here in the North toward the reconstructed South.

1. What has been done in the way of reconstruction is not to be undone. If the restoration of the Southern States to their place in the Union—at the time and in the manner of its being done—was a Sam Patch leap, we have taken the leap and there is no going back to where we were. South Carolina is as completely a state of the Union and as independent of the National Government as Connecticut. So is Mississippi or any other Southern state. When burglary or murder is committed on Long Island, or if in Oneida County houses are visited in the night by companies of masked ruffians and the inmates are tortured with scourging or hanged at their own doors, the crime must be punished by the State of New York or must go unpunished. It is just so in Louisiana. Many things that were done rightfully in the days of military occupation and provisional government—many things that could be done in the time of the Freedmen's Bureau—cannot be done now. The new civilization must be developed in other methods.

2. There are methods in which we at the North can work directly for the advancement of the new civilization at the South. Such works of patriotic beneficence as were begun by the American Missionary Association and have been prosecuted by other societies—gradually educating the freedmen and fitting them for the responsibilities for which they were so unfit at the time of their emancipation—are of inestimable value, as helping the growth of the new civilization. In connection with these missionary efforts, the new civilization is slowly becoming not merely a hope, but a fact. The common school (the public provision for the instruction of all children, white or black, in the rudiments of knowledge) is naturalized in the Southern States, and its growth is stimulated not only by the Peabody Fund, but much more by the voluntary beneficence which brought into the desolate South so many "nigger teachers," despised at first and persecuted, but now beginning to be respected. What Gen. Armstrong and his associates in the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute have done for Virginia that state, proud of having given birth to Washington, honors itself by acknowledging. All that other men and women have accomplished by the same sort of work in other states is helping forward that social regeneration for which the wisest political reconstruction could only open the way. Their mission is no "fool's errand."

3. It is a sacred duty to vote right in the national election which is before us. The attempt which Southern politicians are now making to recover their lost control of the National Government should be thoroughly defeated for the sake of the whole country; but distinctively and pre-eminently for the sake of peace, prosperity, and progress in the lately slaveholding states. A "solid South," made solid by outrageous violence and shameless fraud, is in alliance with a political organization at the North. The success of that alliance, disastrous as it would be to the business of the whole country, would be most of all disastrous to the revived and growing prosperity of the South and to the new civilization which is in progress there. Let that alliance be for this once thoroughly defeated, and we may hope that the defeat will be final. The South will be more prosperous, more wealthy, more intelligent, and more free in proportion to the thoroughness with which the fire-eating and bulldozing domination there shall have been vanquished by the votes of Northern freemen.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.

THE Unitarians are practical people, and they were among the first to discover the matchless advantages of this place for a great convention. And, somewhat as the Newport year used to begin by the Yearly Meeting of the Friends, the Saratoga Hotel year ends (or the apple year) with the Unitarian Biennial Conference. The great hotels are kept open and the boarding-houses retain their servants, to take in and entertain the two or three thousand people who attend. So far as we Unitarians are concerned, this arrangement is due to the sense and foresight of our great missionary secretary, Charles Lowe. I remember how hopeless and wild the scheme seemed to me when he first proposed it; how much cold water was thrown on it by people less good-natured than I am; and now, as I witness its perfect success, I like to drop a word in memory of its founder. And I should like to say to the managers of other large religious gatherings that they will do well to study this plan. The time-honored system of going to a new town and flinging yourself on its hospitality has its advantages; but it has its disadvantages too. It

entails a good deal of discomfort on the hosts and hostesses. It makes of the people of that town a set of Marthas, who are cumbered with a good deal of serving, that Marys from a distance may sit at the Master's feet. What is worse is that, judging by our experience, the Marys and Thomases and others from a distance come in much larger numbers, if that is any object, where they can bear their charges and, at the same time, be sure of a welcome. In the train in which I came I met twenty "delegates" from one of our smallest parishes in New Hampshire, and I know of at least one instance where nearly a hundred gentlemen and ladies from one church have come to witness the proceedings. The number of official delegates are, of course, limited by the call of the Conference.

Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, is the president of the Conference, and has presided with infinite good humor, sympathy, and spirit. The attendance is punctual and close, always filling the large Methodist church, which holds, I suppose, fifteen hundred people sitting. The "business meetings" last from ten to six, or later, with a recess for dinner. A meeting for prayer and religious conference opens each day, and the evenings are given to what are called "mass meetings," to offer to the assembly special statements on causes for which "appeals" are to be made. The devotional meetings are attended as largely as any, and have been of permanent value, as well as interest. They have been under the lead of Messrs. Hornbrooke, Heywood, and Ames. But in a Unitarian Conference meeting the leader has little to do after he has "opened the meeting." These have rather been occasions when some ten or twenty short addresses were made by men of every range of experience and thought, on the profoundest themes of the spiritual life.

The business meetings, so called, began with the Report of the Council, read by Dr. Bellows. This is his fourth year of service as chairman of the Council, and, under the severe rules of the Conference demanding rotation in office, he now leaves his place, greatly to the regret of all. He took the occasion for a careful review of the whole Congregational system, examining it particularly in reference to its opportunities and ways for missionary work or enlarging the boundaries of the Church. I suppose that even Dr. Dexter or the stoutest Congregationalist would acknowledge that, on this side, John Cotton's plans are most open to criticism; that for the absolute attack on the Devil or the heathen that system is not so efficient as it proved convenient in old New England, where you lay within your blockhouse waiting for the heathen or the Devil to attack you. The Unitarian churches, too, in the intense individuality of all their members, have drifted back very largely into theoretic Independence. THE INDEPENDENT newspaper (if its name means what I suppose) may look with a certain sympathy on their jealousy of the CON part of "Congregationalism." This jealousy was very squarely and thoroughly rebuked in the Council's Report. Whatever may be good for the home affairs of a particular company of worshipers, their effort to extend the Gospel compels their union with others who extend it. They may be as independent as they please within the walls of their meeting-houses; but they must be Congregationalists, under some system or another, if they mean to carry elsewhere the light which they dare not hide under a bushel.

This immense assembly itself shows that, if the Unitarians can only plan the method of their co-operation, they are fully ready for the thing. The reports of their local councils, which were read in the afternoon, were heard with a steady attention, which proved to the full the concentration of determination of the delegates for the extent of the simplest and freest Christianity. Mr. De Normandie, of the New Hampshire Conference, had read in the morning a careful essay on the demand of America on the "Liberal Churches." He had shown, and shown by pitiless statistics, that the Unitarian Church does not enlarge its number of congregations as fast as the Episcopalian or Methodist or Catholic communions. But, if you had heard only the "local secretaries" who followed him—that is, the young men who are, if not in the saddle, on the road in their missionary work—you would have thought that the Asburys and the Evelyns were alive again, and that this Unitarian Church (the "American Church," as Mr. De Normandie calls it; the "Free Church," as others call it) was on the most sweeping career of progress. Of these secretaries, Mr. Jones, of the "Western Conference," is to be spoken of as *facile princeps*. One of these men whose every word is, unconsciously, an epigram, he wins, before an audience, that well-deserved favor which belongs to the man who tells the bitter while he tells the sweet, makes people laugh while they are wiping their tears, and in the moment of exultation reveals to them some spot of their weakness. He is really our Western bishop, with a diocese ranging from Buffalo to Denver.

But the more quiet reports, severely condensed, of the Eastern churches showed no lack of activity or of pluck. Those of your readers who are regularly taught that the "Unitarian denomination" is on the decline will be surprised to learn that in New Hampshire (one of the states from which the population is ebbing) the attendance on Unitarian churches is twice what it was five years ago. From twenty conferences, more or less, running from St. John, in Brunswick, to New Orleans, there is not a single report but is alive with expressions of success and encouragement.

I forget what New York paper started, the other day, a statement that the "Unitarian leaders" are old men—men on the wrong side of fifty; and that when, in the providence of God, they are serving in Heaven this America will no longer be troubled by such pestilent heretics. It is quite true that they will be in better work; but this Conference shows very distinctly that the set who are coming forward to take their burdens or their laurels are well entitled to both and fit to carry them. I think the leaders named were Messrs. Collyer (who has forty good years of life before him), Furness, Heywood, Bellows, Clarke, and Dewey. It has been a little noticeable here that—excepting Dr. Bellows, whose official position brought him to the platform—these leaders had no occasion to lead, scarcely to speak, in this animated and aggressive assembly. It is a set of younger men; men who have more than forty good years before them, most likely, who are to deal the blows on Orthodoxy for the next half century so far as the Unitarian Church is concerned, and Orthodoxy will not congratulate itself on the exchange. It is not worth while to name men. But no one has sat through this convention for three days and looked and listened without feeling that, whatever else the Unitarian Church can do or cannot do, it can train public speakers of great force and precision, and that its younger men are animated by a distinctness and vigor, a calm certainty as to what they are about, and determination to effect their purpose, which promises everything for their real success.

By a reaction from the old habit of trusting everything to the fortunes of extempore debate, the management of these "Conferences" had fallen into the other habit of offering "essays," so called, or "reports" on every subject presented. Besides the formal reports of its committees, the last "Conference" offered an essay for every morning and every afternoon. But this arrangement left so little time for debate of any kind that for this Conference but three such essays were prepared. The extreme length of these, however, to a considerable extent, rendered nugatory the caution which had reduced their number. The first was that of Mr. De Normandie, of which I have spoken; the second, by Mr. E. H. Hall, of Worcester, one of our most careful scholars, was an exhaustive consideration of the methods of Bible study and the general results of the criticism of the last hundred years; and the third, by Mr. Henry D. Sedgwick, of the New York Bar, on the demands made by laymen on the pulpit. It is supposed, in theory, that these subjects will be afterward debated; but, in fact, either because the subject has been exhausted or the audience, nothing has been said in the way of following up either paper at the time it was delivered. The subject of Mr. De Normandie, however, of course, involved all the missionary work of the several organizations represented here.

Of these there are about twenty, perhaps more. That which handles the largest amount of money is the American Unitarian Association, a corporation founded, with a modest purpose, more than fifty years ago, which has become the principal missionary board of the Unitarian Church and is the recognized executive organ of this Conference. Most of the other bodies are the local conferences, two of which are themselves active missionary bodies; but none of them, except the Western Conference and the New Hampshire Conference, attempt much more than a friendly relationship between their existing churches and mass-meetings frequent enough for an interchange of views as to the conduct of their affairs. That part of Dr. Bellows's Council Report, so far as he read it, contained a discussion of the relation between this National Conference and the Unitarian Association, looking toward a closer union of the two. There are not a few of the more active of the younger ministers and laymen who would gladly see the Conference itself acting, with its own treasury and its own missionaries, without going through the roundabout process of referring to another board the enterprises it would carry out. Such plans were suggested and freely discussed at the meeting of Thursday afternoon; but the Conference itself, with a good deal of definiteness, determined simply to leave to a committee the details of all plans of union, or to bring about (what every one conceded as desirable) more prompt co-operation between the two bodies. As the constituencies are absolutely the same, it cannot be difficult to reach this end.

Thus far I have, perhaps, succeeded in giving to this letter the dreary tone usual in the official narratives of such proceedings; and I may have led you, unskilled reader, to think that this has been simply the working meeting of a great missionary body, giving the directions which for two years are to guide its officers. To save reading between the lines, I will now add squarely that the meeting of the Unitarian Conference, while it does this and really does it very well, is at the same time a great frolic, calling together two or three thousand people, who come "to have a good time" and have it. The talk on the piazzas, the rides and the walks, have quite as much to do in acquainting the churches and the pastors with each other and with the needs of the different enterprises as have the more formal meetings in the church or in the committee-rooms. I write these lines while a great "sociable"—exactly like a great parish sociable, only more so—is going forward in the drawing-rooms of the United States Hotel. Chicago hob-a-nobs with Montreal; New Orleans with Augusta; Miss Ludlow shows the work of the Indian boys at Hampton, and Mr. Barnes delights me with the proofs of his Sunday-school programmes for the winter. Dr. Holmes calls the typical Unitarian, with his "undevout rattan,"

"The cheerful Christian of the liberal fold";

and there is no doubt that the optimism of the Unitarian theology strikes deeply into the manners of individuals and the methods of ecclesiastical bodies. I would not speak so disrespectfully of the Ladies' Auxiliary Association as to call it a "side-show"; but, as every Unitarian minister of the true blood brings his wife to these gatherings, as celibacy has very little hold among the Congregational clergy of either wing, as the ladies are quite as many as the men among the volunteer delegations and make fully a quarter part of the regular delegates, you will understand that it proves convenient for this auxiliary to hold its meetings at the same time and place with the Conference itself. I have not been permitted to attend; but all the same I know that these meetings have been animated, consecrated, unanimous, and I need not say successful.

Had I taken the chronological order for my letter, I should have spoken first of Mr. Claydon's admirable sermon, which struck the key-note of the occasion, on Tuesday evening. "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill," was his text; and the sermon pointed out, in epigrammatic, vigorous, and devout appeal, the necessity of a preacher's directing his effort to re-enforcing faith, building up character, and securing communion with God, while he made any work of destruction as he had to do only secondary to such great endeavors. Mr. Claydon and Mr. Badland are the two delegates from England to the Conference, and one of the most interesting episodes was their cordial welcome and acknowledgment of it.

To the great regret of everybody, Judge Hoar, who with untiring patience, steady wisdom, and unbroken urbanity, has presided over the Conference for ten years, declined a new election. Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, has been chosen to succeed him.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 24th, 1880.

OCTOBER.

BY IRA E. SHERMAN.

How broad, how deep, how calm, how sweet
These dear October days;
The sky bends low, the hills to greet,
And, through the dreamy haze,
If Heaven or earth I cannot see,
Nor solve the pleasing mystery.

'Tis wonderful! October's sun
Makes paradise of noon,
And Night, with all her stars, as one
Pays homage to her moon.
The sun by day, the moon by night
Stir every sense of sweet delight.

Through all the long, fierce summer days
Swift messengers have run
To do, through Nature's secret ways,
The bidding of the sun;
That dear October well may share
With all that live her dainty fare.

Into her lap the ripe nuts fall,
With every breeze that stirs;
All trees and shrubs, or great or small,
Bend low as worshipers
With the rich fruitage that they bring—
A whole year's bounteous offering.

She bids the squirrel go with haste
And gather, where he will;
And thriftless idlers, bids them taste
Till all have had their fill.
She feeds the birds, that know no care,
With seeds, dropped idly everywhere.

She bends the orchard boughs low down
For children, as they pass;
And fruits that topmost branches crown,
She drops among the grass,
Where age, bent low by weight of years,
May find unharmed the juicy spheres.

She sends the countryman to town,
That city folks may know
October's come, their feasts to crown
With all good things that grow;
And all the crowded streets she fills
With odors of the sweet-breathed hills.

She dips the maples in a dye
Of rainbow pigments made,
And hangs them on the hills to dry
Before the colors fade;
And day by day the marvel grows,
Till all the landscape burns and glows.

The Frost-King, with his chilling breath,
She watches close, with care
Lest some dread sense or sign of death
Should make the good despair.
She bids the hopeless look and see
Death changed to pleasing mystery.

O, dear October! well may I
Lay pen or pencil down;
All sense you more than satisfy,
And with such radiance crown
The distant hills, they prophesy
Of hills unseen by human eye.

Sometimes, in dreams, I think I see
What longing eyes have sought in vain;
Something of what that land must be
That feels no sorrow, want, nor pain.
These hills, beneath October skies,
Have caught the light of Paradise.

OCTOBER, 1880.

BAPTISTS AND CONGREGATIONALISTS.

BY PROFESSOR NORMAN FOX.

THE INDEPENDENT has several times of late adverted to the fact that the practice of immersion is a comparatively recent thing among the modern Baptists; that originally they practiced pouring and sprinkling. The fact is worth noting, not merely as a historical curiosity, but in order to a fuller understanding of the present position of Baptists.

The modern English Baptists and the Independents or Congregationalists were originally one body. We may speak of them together by their historical name of the Separatists. Among the Separatist

exiles in Holland about 1609 a division took place, Thomas Helwys and others taking the ground that baptism should be given to believers only. In 1633 a similar division took place in the first permanent Separatist Church in London, John Spilsbury and others taking ground against the baptism of infants. Thus the Separatists were divided into two parties, now known the one as Baptists and the other as Independents in England, but in this country as Congregationalists.

The earlier history of the controversy regarding the subjects of baptism runs somewhat as follows: In the Apostolic Church baptism was *a mere ceremony*. It was not regarded as making the man a Christian, but as merely symbolizing the fact that *already* he had become one. Of course, then, it was given merely to believers (so say not only Baptists, but also non-Baptist scholars). After a time, however, arose the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration—the idea that baptism was more than a mere form; that in it and only in it the soul was actually united to Christ and made an heir of salvation. The question then came why baptism might not also be given to infants, especially to infants in danger of death. The baptism of infants makes its appearance in the third century; not at first as a general, but still as a growing observance, till by the sixth century it had become practically universal. Practically through all the Middle Ages we catch glimpses of bodies (often of large bodies) of Christians who held to the baptism of believers only.

But with the Reformation the question of the subjects of baptism assumed new prominence. When the doctrine was again exalted that men were saved not by ceremonies, but by faith, the question arose: Why, then, baptize infants? If baptism be merely a ceremony, if it does not make a man a Christian, but merely symbolizes an already completed union with Christ, why give it to any but believers? As the practice of infant baptism was the logical result of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, the renunciation of that doctrine logically led to the renunciation of the practice. Thus there arose in Central Europe large bodies of opposers of infant baptism. They were styled Anabaptists, or re-baptizers; as, holding that baptism in infancy was a nullity, they rebaptized those who made a profession of faith. In Holland they are numerous under the name of Mennonites, and we find them suffering martyrdom in England in the reigns of Henry and Edward.

It was, possibly, from contact with these earlier Anti-pædobaptists, or their teachings, that Helwys, Spilsbury, and their associates first came to have scruples about the baptism of infants. But it is not necessary to suppose this, for such scruples were a logical result from the peculiar principles of the Separatists. Among the Episcopalians and Presbyterians all persons baptized in infancy were admitted to the Lord's Supper on coming to years of discretion, provided they led moral lives. The Separatists, however, made faith a prerequisite to admission to the Communion. But this almost necessarily brought up the question why faith, which was made a prerequisite to the one ordinance should not be made a prerequisite to the other also. The denial of baptism to all except credible believers was the logical outcome of the Separatist principle of the denial of the Lord's Supper to all but those who showed evidence of being born again.

That Helwys, Spilsbury, and their associates were not crotchety innovators, but were simply in advance of their brethren in a comprehension of the true principles of the Separatist body, is shown by the fact that the other wing of the body has been steadily advancing to their position. There are now multitudes in Congregational churches who do not have their children baptized. Not that these have become neglectful of Christian duty, but because they see no Scripture authority or common sense for giving baptism to an unconscious infant. This class, already large, will not grow any smaller, but will steadily increase. Indeed, if from the already greatly lessened number of cases of infant baptism we deduct those in which it is observed not from a conviction that it is prescribed in the Bible, but merely because it is an old custom, might we not say that the Congregational body has already ceased to believe in infant baptism; has, at last, advanced to the position that Helwys and Spilsbury took, two centuries and a half ago?

Had the Baptists remained content with their first position, that only believers should be baptized, it would be by no means impossible that at a very early day—by the disuse among Congregationalists of the practice of infant baptism—the two portions of the Separatist body, so long divided, might be united again. But another question now separates them. For the Baptist wing, having renounced infant baptism, soon went further, and renounced also the use of affusion. Not content with saying that believers were the only proper subjects of baptism, they went further, and declared that immersion was its only act. Thus a second distance was put between the two parties. And many who sympathize with the Baptists in their rejection of infant baptism are disgusted with the position they take regarding immersion. But this latter position, like the former, is simply the logical outcome of Evangelical Protestant doctrine.

The baptism of the Apostolic Church was immersion. (So say not only Baptists, but also non-Baptist scholars.) But when the doctrine arose that baptism was essential to salvation a difficulty was felt. Some man was converted on a dying-bed. To immerse him was out of the question. But to let him die without baptism was to imperil his soul. It was decided that under these circumstances a substitute for the original ceremony might be employed, and water was poured or sprinkled upon him. Such was the origin of the practice of affusion—the superstitious idea that baptism was essential to salvation. The use of affusion first appears about the middle of the third century. For many centuries it was employed only when immersion was out of the question. But its superior convenience caused the plea of necessity to be resorted to more and more often, till after about a thousand years the primitive immersion fell entirely into disuse, the employment of affusion becoming universal. (This in the Western Church. The Greek Church still adheres to immersion.) Luther and Calvin followed the usage of the Church of Rome. So, generally, did the Anti-Pædobaptists. Though rejecting infant baptism, they practiced pouring and sprinkling. This is the usage of the Mennonites of to-day. Such seems to have been the usage of the earlier English Baptists.

But, when the Anti-Pædobaptists called on their opponents to show where in all Scripture was found a warrant for the baptism of infants, their opponents retorted by calling on them to show where in all Scripture they found any warrant for the use of affusion for baptism. It was easily shown that the use of affusion was post-apostolic, resting merely upon ecclesiastical authority, the same as infant baptism: that, if infant baptism was renounced and only believers baptized, affusion and aspersion should be renounced and immersion made the sole act of baptism. These considerations had their effect, and very soon after the rise of the Reformation we find some of the Anti-Pædobaptists of Switzerland and South Germany reviving the practice of immersion. The Rhynsburgers (a small and now extinct body of Anti-Pædobaptists, arising in Holland about 1620, and also, it is said, the Polish Anti-Pædobaptists before them) took the ground that only immersion was baptism. And soon the Baptist division of the English Separatists took the same ground, which they tenaciously hold to this day.

And now, as the Congregational wing of the Separatists are making such exceedingly gratifying and highly commendable approaches to the Baptist platform, in their increasing unwillingness to baptize infants, can they not also accede to the position that the use of pouring and sprinkling should also be discarded, and immersion be declared the only true baptism? For the use of affusion, like the baptism of infants, is the outcome of gross superstition. It sprang from the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and it would never have been thought of but for the idea that baptism was essential to salvation. When affusion was first practiced, no one ever thought of saying that immersion was not positively commanded. The attempt to find affusion in the New Testament was only an afterthought of the thirteenth century, when the practice had become universal. The original reason for the use of pouring and sprinkling was that, unless some other ceremony than immersion was to be used, many converts would have to die unbaptized. The Evangelical view was that it would not endanger their salvation to let them die unbaptized. That is the view of the Baptists of to-day. So far from saying that baptism is necessary to salvation, they discard the use of pouring and sprinkling (ceremonies invented for use at the bedside), for the very reason that they *deny* the necessity of any ceremony, in order to salvation. Finding no baptism in the New Testament but immersion, they observe that ceremony when it is practicable; and when it is not they let the convert die unbaptized. The use of pouring or sprinkling, like the baptism of infants, originated in superstition, and Congregationalists should follow their Baptist brethren in discarding it entirely.

As THE INDEPENDENT has stated, the Baptists were slower to renounce the use of affusion than they had been to renounce the baptism of infants; for the former does not bring with it the practical inconsistencies and pernicious effects of the latter. An unwarranted change in the initiation ceremony of a certain society will not have as great practical effect as a change in the terms of admission to initiation. So the question of what baptism is has not the immediate practical importance of the question who shall be baptized. But, as the Baptists soon came to see that the use of affusion, like the practice of infant baptism, was the result of error regarding the nature of baptism—was not consistent with Evangelical views of the character of the rite—is it too much to believe that Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and other Evangelical Christians who are coming to renounce the baptism of infants may yet renounce the practice of pouring also? As they are advancing so fast toward the first position the Baptists took, that believers are the only proper subjects of baptism, may they not follow on to the second position, that immersion is the only act?

THE CONVICT LABOR PROBLEM.

BY A. S. MEYRICK, ESQ.,

MEMBER OF THE "PRISON-LABOR COMMISSION" OF NEW JERSEY.

Two objections are urged against the prison-labor system of most of the states. First, that the amount of convict labor is sufficiently large to make itself seriously felt in the production of goods by free labor; and, second, that the competition thus created is greatly aggravated by selling or leasing the prison labor to contractors.

The first of these has been considered in my previous article in this journal of Feb. 19th. The other I propose to examine now, and, in order to do so fairly, I quote from a petition presented to the General Assembly of Connecticut, in 1879.

"The petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the State of Connecticut, engaged in manufacturing, either as employers or employed, respectfully represents to the General Assembly that the hiring out of convict labor to outside contractors works grievous evil to us and our business, by creating sudden and severe changes in the price of both labor and goods, by inducing speculation and corrupt competition between contractors, destructive of long-established industries, and by forcing an unfair and odious competition of free labor with compulsory labor, in which the wages of free labor are minimized and reduced to the lowest point by the combined power and capital of the state, thereby increasing greatly the necessary evils resulting from the displacement of labor by modern machinery."

To this I add the following from a generally able article on Prison Labor in the *Princeton Review* for March.

"But, while a system of prison industry must be maintained, the practical administration of convict labor, as at present conducted in the United States, with very few exceptions, is characterized by grave abuses; abuses which not only give just cause of complaint to the free laborer, but are a grievous wrong to the convict himself as well and to the public at large. Reference is made to the prevalent practice of letting out prison labor by contract to the highest bidder."

The writer last quoted insists that, in addition to the injury to the free working man produced by the competition of convicts, the discipline of the prison is subverted by the contractor and his agents; that the reform of the prisoner is lost sight of, by making his labor a question of profit or loss to the contractor; and that the system precludes the possibility of teaching the prisoner a useful trade, by which he may maintain himself in honesty when he leaves the prison.

These charges are serious; so serious, in fact, that special commissions have been appointed from time to time to examine into their justice and suggest the remedy, if any, to be applied for their removal. Three such commissions were occupied with this investigation during the summer and autumn of last year, and their reports, one of which I wrote, and that of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the able and accomplished chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts, are before me as I write.

Each of the salient points of the complaint has been thoroughly considered in these reports, and upon every one of them, without a single exception, the commissions reach substantially the same conclusions, expressed frequently in almost the same words. The unanimity is complete on both sides. The manufacturers, and workingmen, and labor-reformers, who complain of convict competition under all systems, and particularly under the contract system, do not more thoroughly harmonize in the terms of their indictment than these commissions, representing many different professions, acting independently of each other, starting from different points of observation and of interest, after patiently hearing all the evidence which the complainants chose to bring before them, after searching the prisons themselves, examining experts in prison management, manufacturers, workingmen, representatives of trades-unions, reformers, and philanthropists, unite in their answer.

It such investigations can settle anything, the argument may be considered closed upon the first count of the charge. The amount of convict labor and its consequent competition with free labor are too small to be seriously felt by the latter. The concentration of all the convict labor in the United States upon a very few branches of industry, even to the extent of the entire absorption of those branches, would be only a temporary evil. Under the present conditions of mechanical industry, in which each trade is divided and subdivided, until no one learns more than a very minute portion of the whole, the labor displaced in one branch flows easily and naturally into another. When a man can become proficient in the branch of a trade which offers itself to him in ten or twelve days, it is idle to talk of serious injury to him by crowding him out of it. The plowman of to-day may be the mechanic of next week or the week after. The workman who finds his trade overdone can pick up another, and yet another, with entire facility. "Skilled labor," as our fathers knew it, when one man knew and practiced every part of a trade—when the shoemaker tanned and dressed his leather, cut it, fitted it, and finished it into perfect work, doing every detail of the work with his own hands—exists no longer. Division and subdivision of labor goes on just as completely in the outside shop as in the prison. The convict learns just as much of a trade as the free workman; frequently learns more of it, and may learn it better, if he will. The evidence on this point is overwhelming. The gentlemen who came to represent their trades before the commissions admitted it frankly and fully. That also is settled.

The next part of the complaint that I shall notice is that the discipline of the prison is subverted by the contractor and his agents.

That this is sometimes the case is fully admitted. That every irresponsible person admitted to the prison-shops may and often does increase the difficulties of surveillance and of maintaining order; that the interest of the contractor may sometimes clash with that of the prison, or of the convicts them-

selves, no one who has given the subject any careful study will deny.

But the evidence submitted to the commissions proves entirely that these features of the system are not inseparable from it; that the contracts can be and generally are so drawn that the prisons, the shops, the prisoners, and the contractor and his agents, when in the prison, are subject to the rules and discipline of the institution, and that any infraction of those rules or that discipline may be met by the expulsion of the offender or the canceling of the contract. Contractors themselves say: "The better the discipline the better the contract." Contracts in one of our largest prisons have been abandoned because the responsible employés of the institution, the sworn guardians of its discipline and its honor, have systematically plundered the contractors, without remedy; encouraged the convicts to steal, and profited by their thefts.

On the other hand, cases are notorious in which the discipline of the prisons has been maintained by the contractors and their employés when the sworn officers of the state were drunken or incapable. Dr. Harris, the able and large-hearted agent for discharged convicts of the State of New York, who is no admirer of the contract system, admits this fully and the facts sustain him. The discipline of the prison depends upon the men in charge, rather than the system.

Next, I come to the complaint that the reform of the prisoner is made subordinate to the profit of the contractor. Suppose we admit that this also may be and is so. Men ordinarily go into business with a view to profit. The man who would take a prison contract, involving large outlay, considerable risk, and an immensity of inconvenience and unpleasantness, without expecting a good profit would be an excellent subject for a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*. But in this, as in the previous case, the remedy is at hand. The prison officers are the natural guardians of the convict; they are to stand between him and the contractor; they are to draw their contracts so that the interest of the state and the well-being of the convict shall be protected; and they will, if they are fit for their places, see to it that justice shall be done to both.

But there is another view of this part of the case, which the assailants of the contract system ignore almost entirely. Remove the contractor, and substitute the state, or its officer, with the understanding (and this is almost universally required) that the prison *must* be self-supporting, and what will be the difference to the convict? Will it be anything else than a change of masters? I think not. I think I can put my hand upon the records of a prison, run for state account, in which the entire machinery is made to work to the single idea that the institution must pay, and the reform of the prisoner is scouted as the theory of dreamers. Why should charges be laid at the door of the contract system which lie equally at home in the very heart of the system it is proposed to substitute as a remedy for its evils?

"What, then," said a learned divine, in a passage that is likely to be remembered as long as anything else he ever uttered, "are the evils *inseparable* from slavery? There are none which are not equally inseparable from depraved human nature in *other* lawful relations."

There is not to-day an evil in the management of prison labor under the contract system which is absolutely inseparable from that system. There is no such evil which may not be found in full proportions under public-account working.

Why, then, should the contract system be the chief object of attack, from the humblest gathering of the feeblest of trades-unions to the stately *Princeton Review*, the cosmopolitan organ of advanced and liberal thinkers, strong in the accumulated power of its great name, the *prestige* of its honored founders and of the noble men who in these latter days are making it a power in the earth?

Simply because the objections lie upon the surface; the facts are lower down. Nothing is easier than wholesale denunciation. Nothing is easier than to set up a caricature of a system; to gather around it all the abuses which can in any way be connected with its workings or administration, to ignore the good it has accomplished, its convenience, its usefulness, its efficiency; and to hold it accountable for about all the mischief which cannot conveniently be pled upon something or somebody else. The cry about convict competition has done these things from the beginning. It made a bugaboo of the mass of convict labor, and imputed to it the stagnation of trade and the starvation of operatives of all kinds, ignoring the speculation and overtrading and extravagance which were the natural causes of the one, and the tremendous power of emigration and labor-saving machinery which, accumulating with tenfold force upon that stagnation, were the inevitable producers of the other. The emigration of a single quarter, the production of a single machine have had more influence upon the labor market than all the convicts in all the prisons of the United States put together. Yet I do not recollect hearing any one denounce either one of them as an evil, in all the course of this investigation.

So with the contract system. It has been easier to abuse than to examine it Theories about it lie ready to the hand of any one who chooses to attack it. What are the facts?

About 20,000 men, women, and children are employed in mechanical industries in the prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, and houses of correction in the United States, at a cost to the contractors of from a very few cents up to about fifty-five cents per day for each. This is the little leaven which is to disturb the whole mass of over fifty millions of people; the "scoundrel army" whose working at the trades of honest industry is to inflict deadly injury upon the latter: first, by doing work which the free workman could do; and, second, by doing it at a price which the free workman cannot afford to take. Suppose they worked for nothing. Suppose they each, also, did the work of a free laborer. Would the amount of their production be seriously felt by the manufacturing or industrial interests of the country? Would the effect of that production upon the market be susceptible of being measured by any of the machinery of trade? This is the uttermost possibility of the injury to labor.

Now for the damage to the state. Let me turn to the *Princeton Review* once more.

"The testimony is full and convincing that the product of an average day's work among convicts is fully equal in quantity and quality and, hence, in value to that of free labor. It will be seen, therefore, that the prices paid to the state for the labor of its prisoners, by contract, does not average more than one-half of its actual value. . . . *The difference between the contract price and the real value of prison labor is, in effect, a subsidy paid to the contractor out of the public treasury. It represents a net loss to the state, which must be made good by taxation.*"

The Italics belong to the writer of the article.

Now let us look at the evidence, quoting from the report of the Connecticut Commission, pages 30, 31.

"This Commission hesitates to believe that contractors intentionally misstate the amount of work done; and yet, with two exceptions, the testimony is that prisoners only accomplish from ½ to ¾ as much work in a day as a free man; and that this amount is a fair average is proven by a preponderance of testimony."

One of the exceptions mentioned, in conversation with me, and by written statement furnished at my request, for the use of the New Jersey Commission, declared:

"As near as it is possible to come, I should say that one outside mechanic was equal to three convicts.

"In 1877 a commission was appointed by the Royal Government of Ontario to inquire into the value of convict labor in the central prison. This commission consisted of Hon. Pearce Howland, Z. R. Brockway, and James Nixon. Abundant testimony was taken, and the Commission reported: 'A fair value for all prisoners whose term of service shall expire in less than one year is forty cents per day; and for all prisoners whose term of service shall exceed one year, fifty cents per day.'

"At Elmira, New York, where no motive is left untried and where a master mind directs the business, the average per diem last year was but sixty cents."

This last is particularly noteworthy in this connection. The Elmira Reformatory is in every respect a model prison, entirely free from political interference; in the hands of one of the best and most efficient managers of prisons and prison labor in America—a man whose heart is thoroughly enlisted in the success of his institution and who is doing, under exceptional advantages, a work of which every American has just reason to be proud. Yet he, with all these advantages, with his own great magnetic power over the men has succeeded in making his convicts earn—*under public account*, be it remembered—only ten cents more per day than the contractors pay for a much worse average of men in the New Jersey prison; and the state furnishes the tools, stock, and fixtures and takes the risk. Give us in New Jersey the indefinite sentence—the element of hope alone, which lends so great an impulse to the convict's arm—and we can raise our contract prices above his. In fact, a contractor offered him *seventy cents per day each for his prisoners, conditioned upon his maintaining with them the very system of discipline and grading which has given his institution such a well-deserved prestige.*

Such is the wrong to the state from the employment of prison labor under contract.

Is, then, the contract system perfect? Frankly, No. No human system is or is likely to be. All the necessary conditions being conceded, the state could, doubtless, manage its prison labor better, more profitably for itself, with a greater scope for reformatory treatment, and stricter justice to every one concerned. An ideal system of public-account working is one of the most beautiful of theories. Given a superintendent with large executive ability, inflexible justice, clear in the head, warm in the heart, patient, conscientious, faithful in all things; endow him with the natural gift of managing the vicious, the fallen and degraded; give him an institution perfectly designed and appointed; and make his tenure of office secure so long as he maintains his fitness, and contracts would, doubtless, cease to be either necessary or desirable. We have a very few such men. We might, doubtless, have more but for one obstacle—political interference.

One of the prices which a people must pay for the advantages of self-government is an entire uncertainty of official tenure. We cannot get the best man for the place, generally, because he knows he is likely to be removed without other cause than political revolution, and that the details of his administration are largely subject to partisan dictation. The successful management, let us say the ideal management of our prisons demands as its first condition absolute freedom from party politics. We have not yet arrived at the point of enlightment in which we can guarantee this to any man or institution. In Sing Sing Prison, for instance, I am told that the average term of office of the warden has been for a number of years about eighteen months, a period scarcely sufficient for him to learn the simple routine of his duty. Imagine such an officer thrust headlong into the countless intricacies of prison-labor management, unacquainted with his subordinates, every one of whom owes his place to partisan influence and may be removed at the pleasure of some local politician—imagine this, and then read in the history of Sing Sing Prison for many years previous to the advent of the present superintendent of state-prisons the sure and certain results.

The contract system is not the best *supposable;* but, in the opinion of the three Commissions of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey, formed after long and patient examination, it is the best *attainable* for the present.

KINGSTON, N. J.

M. THIERS, the distinguished French writer and publicist, was an exceedingly vain man. He used, says the *Parisian*, to think that he had only to put on the gray coat in order to become a Napoleon. But all his greatness never made him a gentleman. Marshal Soult used to ask after Mme. Thiers's health, calling her *la barronne*. Thiers one day replied: "When one is Madame Thiers one is either a duchess or nothing at all." Thiers did not know how to spell. His friend Mignet invariably corrected all his speeches. He was extremely amiable with women, especially with those who occupied an elevated rank in the world, and kept up a long and interesting correspondence with Queen Sophie of Holland and with the Duchess of Albufera.

THE CEREMONIAL, THE MORAL, AND THE EMOTIONAL

IN CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORSHIP.

BY PROF. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D.D., LL.D.
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(*Read before the Presbyterian Council.*)

ALLIANCE always implies, always confesses separateness and difference, both before and after; as of families allied by intermarriage, nations allied by treaty, Christian communions allied by covenant. With families and nations alliance is the highest and final good in that direction. Mankind will never be literally one family, but only a great conglomerate of families; nor one nation, but, at best, only a grand confederacy of nations, of republics; it may be, as Gervinus dreamed. But the Church of Christ is properly and strictly one, or ought to be and will be. Not "one fold," as most of our English versions have had it; but, as Tyndale had it and the Greek has it, "one flock," under the One Shepherd. Such oneness must certainly be more than mere union. It is unity.

This, our Presbyterian Alliance, of course, emphasizes Presbyterianism; but in no hard, narrow, narrowing way. It looks out in all directions, and is actually leading out into wider fellowships. Its next logical consequent had already in fact preceded it. I mean the ecumenic *Protestant* Alliance, Evangelical we call it, which, in 1553, John Calvin, as he wrote to Cranmer, would have crossed ten seas to assist in consummating. In time we shall see that still better ecumenic *Christian* Alliance, of which there is scarcely a sign as yet. And then at last, in God's own time, far down the horizon now, we shall have not union only; but unity, the real unity, for which our Lord prayed and the ages wait.

Christendom is not Occident alone, nor Orient alone; but the two together. Nor is the Occident either Protestant alone, or Roman Catholic alone; but the two together. And these nineteen Christian centuries are more and better, taken all together, than any three of them, whether the first three or the last three, or any six of them, or any eighteen of them. The one Christ is in them all, in all and in each.

Christianity, even its bitterest enemies will admit, has been one of the great religions of the world. Is it likewise one of the decadent, spent religions? Is it now losing, whether fast or slowly, its old conquering power and relaxing its old grasp everywhere? Many men are saying this; and some signs might be so interpreted. Leaving the Latin Church and leaving the Oriental Churches, all of them, out of the account, is there or not in our own Protestant Christendom a real decay of faith? How is it on the Continent of Europe—in Holland, Switzerland, and Germany? How is it in Great Britain? In the United States? Everywhere, I think, most of the great denominations are lamenting for one thing—a diminished and diminishing attendance upon Sabbath services. And they are complaining, for another thing, that the old doctrines of the Reformation, as we have called them, the doctrines of our earlier Protestant Confessions, are neither so stoutly preached nor so cordially received as they used to be. Mistake is easy in regard to such matters, and exaggeration is easy in our present mood of mind. For one, I think I see both mistake and exaggeration here; and yet I cannot wholly deny the alleged decay. In philosophy, which always rules at last, materialism was never, probably, quite so thoroughly worked out nor quite so overbearing as it is to-day. Everything spiritual is very sharply challenged. The air is full of frost. The crops are all gathered in. Nothing saintly or heroic grows any more. Winter appears to be coming on. Is it the final winter of the solar system, the great central sun itself steadily burning out? Or is it only the winter of a revolving planet?

We must not take things too easily, to be sure. Puritanism has been a great factor in history over and over again, and in some matters of vital moment has, undoubtedly, had the right of it. But Puritanism is discontent, protest, resistance, revolution, perhaps, and is liable to be harsh, angular, one-sided. Its fellowship is strict, jealous, intolerant. It is hard on the weak and

foolish. It cuts down the number of the saved. The Novatians of the fourth century deserved the rebuke they got from Constantine in the person of their champion at the Council of Nice: "Take a ladder, O Akesios, and climb alone into Heaven." The mediæval Puritans were, many of them, dualists. In England, two hundred and fifty years ago, Puritanism and Presbyterianism were not synonyms; neither yet now are they synonyms, there or here. The Westminster divines, the ablest and best of them, were much broader Christians and much broader churchmen than some of us have supposed. At any rate, it is a long while since Cromwell died, and we are now in the nineteenth century, nearing the end of it, with infidel cannon thundering against us all along our line from wing to wing. The old polemic theology is anachronistic. What we had better have to-day, and must have to-morrow, is an irenic theology, our guns all trained on the common foe. Such certainly is the moral lesson, and such, possibly, the special providential purpose of this infidel artillery. We have done our part, and have done it well, in pleading for and working up toward the maximum of faith, experience, and character. The time has now come for us to be looking after the minimum.

In Christian living we know pretty well *how much there ought to be*. It would now be well for us to find out *how little there may be*. Let us allow the Lord as many helpers as possible. He has none to spare. Whoever is really casting out devils, I will not say in any name, but in the name of Christ, most surely forbid him not. He may not be going just our way; but our way, even though it were the best, is not the only way. Folds may be many while the flock is one.

I. Of this common Christian life, which must needs be many-sided and manifold, the lowest type is what may be termed the ceremonial. Lowest, but not low. There is a great hiding of power in it. Consider the Mosaic system. Possibly we may be surprised to see how little there was in it of what we now consider indispensable to the religious life of a people. There was really but very little of instructive, stimulating public discourse; very little of united prayer; and very little apparently of what has been called experimental religion. It was not exclusively, to be sure, but mainly a ritual of sacrifice. The people stood looking on, while priests, Levites, and Nethinim performed their offices. Spencer may call it Egyptian. Others may call it puerile. Let us rather call it divine. At any rate, it answered a great purpose. In sacred history it conserved monotheism; in secular history it inspired and elaborated the toughest nationality which Rome encountered in all her march around the Mediterranean.

Mohammedanism is also worth studying. We cannot afford to misunderstand a religion which was cradled within eight hundred miles of Bethlehem, under strongly similar conditions of climate, soil, race, and social state; has become the religion of other races than the one which gave it birth; has endured already for more than twelve hundred years and, though now, like Romanism, weakened, like it, probably, not very near its end. The Turkish Sultan, arrogating to himself the Caliphate, might be put into an iron cage to-morrow, and Mecca would not be sorry for it. Five times a day millions of men would still go down upon their knees on every continent, facing inward toward the Kaaba. Five times a day one little prayer, easily learned, quickly recited, not long enough to be irksome, and yet inexorably required; this, more than any other one thing, holds the Moslem world to its allegiance.

If Christianity were a body without a soul, its life would not be worth insuring. But neither is it a soul without a body. The disciples of our Lord asked him for a form of prayer, and he gave it to them. The Ten Commandments they possessed already. The Apostles' Creed had not long to be waited for. These three are the germ of all the liturgies. At first the liturgies were oral, flexible, and varied Not till after the Nicene epoch were they reduced to writing. Later still was the Roman usurpation, with intolerance and exclusion of other forms. Now, in all liturgical churches, or nearly all, the liturgy is no longer servant, but master. There is too much of it for constant repetition. Liberty of omitting portions not always apposite is unwisely denied. The absolute exclusion of individual extempore petitions is equally unwise. And the overshadowed, dwarfed discourse would be a great misfortune were good discourse otherwise more likely to be had.

But these abuses of liturgy are no argument against the use. Our present Presbyterian baldness of public service is hurting us—hurting us in many ways which need not be specified. And the hurt is quite gratuitous, since the cause of it is not one of our old Presbyterian traditions. Martin Luther, John Calvin, John Knox, and the early reformers generally were liturgists. Even the Westminster Assembly, which was anti-liturgical, set forth its directory of worship, which concedes, of course, the liturgical idea. A liturgy, it has been said, is for children. Very well. What place have we now for children but in the Sunday-school? And by what arts of responsive reading, light secular singing, amusing anecdotes, annual parades and picnics the the institution is kept agoing you need not be told. This whole Sunday-school interest will have to be taken in hand by and by for review and revision. Children who now go to the Sunday-school, but not to church, shall be brought also to church. And one of these days, though not probably till we are all gone, there will be a form of public service which will suit the mature and cultured none the less for suiting also the immature and uncultured. In this matter of public worship we have yet to learn, and we shall learn, that what is really best for anybody is best for everybody. No existing prayer-book satisfies any good Presbyterian. Still less would any good, wise Presbyterian ask to have a new prayer-book made up out of materials that are new. The materials mostly are old, some of them very old—such as the "*Gloria in Excelsis*," the "*Tersanctus*," and the "*Te Deum*." The Doxology of Bishop Ken, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," is our chief modern contribution to the worship of the ages. Prayer, especially, is a great inspiration and a high art. Somehow the old collects put us all to shame. Christendom to-day could better spare any treatise of Athanasius than the prayer of Chrysostom, "Fulfill now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of thy servants, as may be most expedient for them, granting us in this world knowledge of Thy truth and in the world to come life everlasting." The further on we get down the centuries the more precious will be to us the long, unbroken melodies of praise and prayer.

I anticipate, also, a revival of the old Church year. Clear back, close up to apostolic times, we find at least Passover, Pentecost, and Epiphany. Christmas appears not long after. And then the calendar is crowded rapidly with festivals, which disgusted our Protestant fathers, bringing the whole system into disrepute. As between Puritan and Papist, we side, of course, with the Puritan; but the older way is better than either. Judaism had more than its weekly Sabbath; and Christendom needs more and is steadily taking more. Christmas is leading this new procession. Good Friday, Easter, and Whitsuntide are not far behind. These, at least, can do us no harm. They emphasize the three grand facts and features of our religion—Incarnation, Atonement, and Regeneration.

II. Next in order is the moral type in experience and character.

It was a capital thing for Judaism that the moral law was its national code. There had been nothing like this in the world before. Bad institutions the Hebrews had, and bad laws, to be sure. They had polygamy, easy divorce, inequality of guilt as between husband and wife in breaking the marriage vow, blood avengement for murder, servitude, and semi-barbarous severities of penalty. But not an institution, nor a usage now considered immoral was really sanctioned by Moses. What had to be tolerated was yet discouraged and restrained. Hence, on the part of the people a moral stamina more impressive, if not more pronounced, under the Maccabees than under David and Solomon.

Christianity, besides the Decalogue, has also its Sermon on the Mount. Portions of it, at least, should with the Decalogue be made a part of our weekly service. That sermon is Sinaitic. It did for Christianity, in its first conflict with heathenism, what the Ten Commandments had done for Judaism. The superior morality of Christians was the strongest argument of the apologist, the final argument of history.

The old penitential discipline of the Mediæval Church was one of its redeeming features. Slowly but surely it lifted Europe from lower to higher levels of condition and of character. The strong appetites and bad passions of men were punished, curbed, and often conquered by this power, which pursued them beyond the grave. Declension followed, not as a wayward reaction against this steady sacerdotal pressure upon the conscience; but, logically at last, from the scholastic co-ordination of faith and works.

Our Protestant reformers erred at first in their depreciation of works. The Epistle of James, which is to save our civilization from apoplexy and paralysis, if anything can, was rashly denounced as a straw epistle. Things went loosely and wildly after a time, and for a time, till Luther was alarmed, dying at last, it might almost be said, of a broken heart. Justification by faith alone proved to be a dangerous doctrine in unskillful hands.

This danger is chronic. The change now most needed in preaching is just in this ethical direction. The moralities are called for, the great and the little. Instead of so much systematic and apologetic theology in the pulpit, arguing out the good old doctrines in the good old way, setting forth and establishing the things which men ought to believe, there is desperate need of our telling men, in the plainest terms, and in minutest detail sometimes, just what they ought to be and to do. Morally, Protestant Christendom, in most respects, is already superior to Roman Catholic Christendom, and always has been. But we shall do wisely not to think too well of ourselves. Our Protestant civilization has a great deal to answer for. Great prosperity is bringing in great luxury. Our industrial arts and trade stimulate greed, sharpness, hardness, and social abuse of wealth and power. The best thing which can ever be said for us is also the worst thing which can ever be said against us: "Ye shall know them by their fruits."

Many real Christians will never get much beyond the moralities. They have little sentiment or imagination and no great depth of spiritual insight or conviction; but they can appreciate the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. They can lead good, clean, square lives. Zaccheus of Jericho illustrates this type of character. On a large scale it is the Mongol type—not spiritual, but ethical. It embraces a third of the human race. When evangelized, it will be after its own kind.

III. It remains to speak briefly of the emotional, which is highest of all the types.

This adjective is not a very good one. Intuitional would suggest some things which emotional does not. Mystical, were it oftener used in a good sense, as in Germany, would suit us better; but we all know very well what is meant. The life of religion in the soul of man, what we call the experience of it, is a great thing.

Standing face to face with the Unseen, there is, first of all, a keen and overpowering sense of the Divine Personality. The starry spaces are awful, not as being boundless and empty, but as being swept forever by the vision and the breath of God. The only shadow anywhere is of sin. Self-impeachment begins just where and when self-consciousness begins. Till God has pardoned there is no peace; but when he pardons we see new, great depths in him, which his angels have never seen, and our little life lays hold on his for time and for eternity. Out of such experience come all the great psalms, and hymns, and prayers, and meditations, and high discourse of all the Christian generations.

The one inspired book which best answers to this experience is John's Gospel. The one uninspired book which best answers to it is À Kempis's "Imitation of Christ." Such experience, vouchsafed in its fullness to here and there a favored saint, is for the advantage of us all. These high raptures kindle lower raptures in us. Nearer to Christ than we are, these finer saints tell us things we should not otherwise have learned. Still we beckon, as Peter did, to the disciple that is leaning on the Master's bosom.

But John is only one of twelve, some of whose names are altogether or almost colorless in the catalogue. Peter, Matthew, James, and Jude we know, also Thomas and Philip; but not the rest. Thus, in large degree, Christendom began with commonplace, undistinguishable men; has so continued and continues. Its men and women, most of them, know little or nothing of any religion except their own. But of their own religion they have learned enough to live and die by it and for it.

This religion is, of course, essentially a religion of sentiment. Relationship to Christ, with no more feeling toward him than toward Confucius or Socrates, is impossible. Religion, toward this incomparable personality, is enthusiasm, mounting to great hights in its higher types. Of such men as Bernard, Tauler, À Kempis, Spener, Fenelon, the Wesleys, and Payson the succession shall never fail. But such men are few and far apart, and Evangelical Christians must not be too exacting in regard to the terms of fellowship. By such men we may measure ourselves, but may not measure one another, without a tremendous risk of hypocrisy and cant.

We also must have revivals. Feeling is always tidal, ebbing and flowing. But revivals, as we manage them, are full of peril. Times of refreshing are times of fervor; and if there be fever in the heat, we know what follows.

Finally, without this high emotional type we shall have no missions, at home or abroad. Mankind must be not merely our brethren, ignorant and distressed; but sinful, imperiled beings, for whom Christ died. The sign of conquest in our sky to-day is still the same old passionate sign of the cross.

THE WORSHIP OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES.

BY JOHN DE WITT, D.D., OF PHILADELPHIA.

(Read before the Presbyterian Council.)

In submitting to the Council some thoughts touching the worship of the Reformed Churches, I must, being limited in time, confine myself to a consideration of the ideas which have determined its characteristic forms, repressing what I should have been glad to say as to its historical development.

Religious feelings and the acts by which they are both awakened and expressed may be arranged under the objects on which they terminate. Those which terminate on the actors, the subjects of the feelings, fall under the head of *the means of grace;* such as terminate on other men are included in the term *benevolence;* while those which terminate in God fall under the head of *worship*.

While this classification exhausts the whole of religious feeling and action, its divisions are by no means mutually exhausted. The same religious act may properly be placed in all the classes. Prayer, because it terminates in God, is distinctly an act of worship. But prayer is also one of the means of grace, as such terminating in the petitioner himself; and, including, as it does, intercession, and in this view of it intended to effect other men, it is *benevolent*.

But all religious acts terminate ultimately in God. Means of grace and benevolence, as well as worship, have their final reason and object—the Living God, "the chief end of man," the accepted chief end of the Christian. Hence, *worship*, in a large sense, properly includes all religious feeling and action; and it is in this larger sense that it is used when made to designate the whole round of the public services of the house of God, as in the phrase, the worship of the Reformed Churches.

Strictly speaking, worship is the act of the single spirit. Indeed, all human action is, at last, the forthputting of the single responsible will; but free spirits may act in unison. And because the religious wants of the spirit are the wants of our common human nature, and other wants are personal and the result of circumstances, free spirits can in nothing unite either so profoundly or so often as in the worship of

God. For this reason, it is peculiarly proper to affirm worship of an assembly or a communion. Hence, our title declares not only a great historical fact, but also a profound psychological truth. There is "a worship of the Reformed Churches."

But the title suggests division, as well as union. The word "Reformed" brings into view the fact that the worship, as well as the theology and the polity, of mediæval Christianity was revolutionized in the Reformation of the sixteenth century, which, as we hold, was a revival of scriptural and apostolic Christianity. Of the changes effected in worship by this revolution the Reformed Churches here represented are the heirs.

The acts of public worship common to every branch of the Christian Church are praise, prayer, the administration of the sacraments, and the declaration and exposition of the Word. An exhaustive treatment of the subject would oblige us to notice the influence exerted by the Reformation on each of these acts and the relative place assigned to each of them; and also to notice the change effected in the form of the place of worship, the material house of God, and the new kind and degree of sanctity with which by the Reformation it was invested. But, without specifying these changes in detail, it is to be said that they were effected under the impulse of great formative ideas, for which the word Reformation stands.

I suppose that the Reformation is accurately described in a single sentence as an endeavor, at least, *to revive a spiritual and scriptural Christianity*. Spiritual truth appearing to the spirit of man, the spiritual God in immediate communion with the human spirit, and the Written Word of God, the infallible rule of the latter in his relations with the former, as opposed to a dominant organization, through which alone man could approach God, by which alone spiritual truth could be interpreted, and whose official declarations were above, if they did not supersede, the Written Word as the rule of faith—these ideas of spirituality and scripturalness formed the theology and polity and determined the worship of the Reformed Churches.

Out of these ideas sprang the traits by which our worship is distinguished from the worship of the Mediæval Church. These I shall endeavor briefly to describe and defend.

I. Of these, the *first* is what we call *simplicity*, and what others call *bareness* or *nakedness*. We and these others may agree perhaps in describing it by the statement that the Reformation, broadly speaking, *divorced worship and fine art*, which had been married in the Mediæval Church.

Whether we like it or not, this is the statement of an historical fact. The majestic cathedral; the glorious vestments of the ecclesiastics; the complicated, imposing ceremonies; the balanced and decorous liturgies; and the enchanting altar-pieces, which even now so powerfully impress us and which sometimes we are tempted to describe as aids to devotion, are not products of the Reformation. In respect to these the Reformation was destructive. It stripped off decorative ornaments. It regarded them, at least, as useless *impedimenta*; as weights which could serve only to make difficult and tardy the flight of the spirit of man to commune with the spiritual God.

Contemplating the simplicity or baldness of the worship we have thus inherited, all of us, it may be, are at times disposed to believe that any changes in the Reformed practice hereafter to be made may well be made on the line of a return to mediæval worship, and the question is often asked whether the interests of spiritual and scriptural religion would not be promoted by church services among us in which fine art will lend its treasures to excite devotion. I do not hesitate to say that the divorce of fine art and worship by the Reformation was an incalculable blessing to man; nor until sin shall have been destroyed may we safely reunite them. Then only will the union be without peril to the human spirit. The new Jerusalem, whose form is perfect, whose streets are gold, whose gates are pearls, and whose adornment is the glory of all earthly kings, may not descend from Heaven until man himself is perfected. This, to call it a theory, is the theory on which the worship of the Reformed Churches is based, and I hold it justified by the nature of fine art and that of religious worship and by the teachings of the Word of God.

For what is fine art, considered as a pursuit? It is the endeavor of man, laboring in the realm of matter, to produce or exhibit material beauty. The two terms to be emphasized are the substantive, *beauty*, and the qualifying adjective, *material*. However art may "idealize," it idealizes within the realm of the material. It cannot be conceived of as existing apart from material. The products of fine art are material products. The enchanting melody of music, the moving cadence and rhythm of poetry, the splendid periods of oratory, the glowing canvas, and the speaking marble are indebted for being to the material body and the material world; and, however we may talk of the spiritual influence of art, it is severely true that whoever gives himself to the pursuit or the enjoyment of fine art so far gives himself to the seen, the material, the temporal. Matter, therefore, and the sensibilities that are most closely related to the physical life of man describe the domain of art. If it appeals to something more than the *body*, σῶμα, it does not appeal to the free, willing, rational, unworshiping *spirit*, πνεῦμα. The feelings it awakens are those distinctly of the soul, ψυχή. Artistic life and enjoyment cannot as such be higher than physical (I Thess. v, 23).

But we are conscious of a life not thus connected with matter. There is an element of human nature and of each human person that will survive "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." This is the *spirit of* man. It is the spirit that discerns the spiritual God, that is alive to final causes, that perceives and feels the moral relations between man and man. There are qualities, expressions, and emotions characteristic of the life of the spirit; just as there are qualities, expressions, and emotions characteristic of the lower physical life which produces and enjoys fine art. The quality of holiness expresses itself in religion, and produces spiritual peace; just as the quality of material beauty expresses itself in fine art, and produces sensuous pleasure. This spiritual life has to do with qualities and relations not dependent on matter. When I think of beauty as related to fine art, I call up before me the image of something material. But when I think of holiness or God, I rise above the material. I am in the spiritual world.

Observe, then, the terms thus set over against each other. Here is material beauty, revealing itself in the forms of fine art and yielding pleasure; and there is the spiritual quality, holiness, expressing itself in religion, with its characteristic product of spiritual peace. Holiness and beauty, Christianity and fine art, spiritual harmony and sensuous pleasure, spiritual relations and material forms, religion and ethics—how wide apart are they; wide apart, indeed, as heaven and earth, as spirit and matter.

It should seem, therefore, from the very nature of the two, that fine art must be ill-suited either to excite or express spiritual worship. This statement does not deny to fine art an exalted mission. It but points out the boundaries of the realms in which it is acknowledged as supreme. It but asserts that fine art exists to re-present in human products the quality of material beauty with which the Creator has adorned the work of his hands, and that, existing legitimately to represent natural and material beauty, it must be for that very reason ill-adapted to express or to awaken the supernatural and spiritual beauty of holiness.

Did time permit, it could be made plain that the history of religions justify this statement. It could be shown that, because "the very calling of art, as a department of effort, is to render sensuous the spiritual," and because man, as a sinner, dislikes and is afraid to contemplate pure spiritual truth, whenever it has been attempted to make religious worship artistic, religion has, at last, become sensuous and spiritual realities have been obscured by the means adopted to reveal them.

NOTE 1ST.—If material beauty is fitted to excite spiritual worship, one would suppose that beauty and nature, the work of God, rather than beauty and art, the work of his fellow, ought to impress man most profoundly in a religious manner. Even more profound than that of the material beautiful should be the religious impression on the material sublime; for beauty is "multitude in unity," which unity the beholder sees and grasps and feels. But the material sublime is too vast to be apprehended as unity. There is a remainder which his senses are powerless to grasp. He is, therefore, awe-stricken in its presence. It is this unknown, unseen remainder which may easily, it should seem, suggest the infinite and spiritual, and so promote worship. Now, of the material sublime the eminent example is the firmament at night, as Kant declares, in his often-quoted remark. But it is instructive to notice that, when one of the greatest of modern Reformed Churchmen, Thomas Chalmers, brought to view in a series of sermons some of the relations of astronomy to Christianity, so fearful was he that the material sublimity of the heavens might, by making an æsthetic, prevent a religious impression, that he added to his six astronomical discourses a seventh (which still more modern Churchmen would do well carefully to read and ponder) on "The Slender Influence of Taste and Sublimity in Matters of Religion."

But the history of one people I may not omit to notice; for it is the history of a people trained by the spiritual God himself, and the teachings of their history are the teachings of our rule of faith. I know that eloquence and poetry wedded to music were employed by the Hebrew people in religious worship, and so far the Reformed Churches maintained the union of art and religion. But wholly subordinate to other elements is the artistic element in poetry and oratory, so that we do not call poets or orators artists; and it is this very subordination of the artistic element to the higher intellectual or moral elements that entitles poetry and oratory to places in the services of the house of God.

NOTE 2D.—The arts of poetry and of eloquence are widely separated from the arts of painting and sculpture, and from architecture, the union of the two, by the fact that the former employ articulate speech. For speech does not re-present in images anything of the senses, but symbolizes truths to the understanding and reason. Hence, poetry and eloquence very properly find place in services intended to make man feel the reality of that spiritual world whose eloquence may be symbolized by ritual (Hebrew) or language (Christian), but can never be imaged. As to the art of music, it may properly be employed still more subordinately as the handmaid of poetry, since by their melody they are alive, and since it addresses the hearing ear, through which poetry reaches first the intellect and ultimately the feelings. There are deeper and more cogent reasons for their employment in religious worship. These are brought out indirectly in some of the "Literary Essays" of my revered teacher, Professor Shedd, than whom no modern writer, as I think, has thought more profoundly or expressed his views more clearly and eloquently on æsthetics and religion.

With these exceptions, as to whose employment there is no dispute, it is indisputable that God, at least, discouraged fine art as a pursuit among the Hebrews; and, though he appointed a detailed ritual, it is a ritual that makes no artistic appeal to man. It did not impress the Hebrew æsthetically, and care was taken that it should not. The Hebrew life was an elaborate life and Hebrew civilization was lofty and complete; but how deficient were the Hebrews in artistic perception and how utterly barren are their records of mention of artistic products! The prohibition of images of Deity was announced to Sinai. The cherubim in the most holy place were not artistic representations. "No skill of delineation could make the cherubim other than unsightly objects to the eye." If you should select a scene which by no possibility could be made pleasing outside of Greece, you would select the characteristic act of the Hebrew ritual—the bloodstained priest at the altar, plunging his knife into the victim. Or, turn to those great visions narrated in the Word of God, in which alone we see anything like an image of the Deity. Take the most sublime of them all. All of us recall the description of the Son of God which opens the Revelation to St. John. Who, in reading it, has not felt in some degree what the Apostle felt? "And when I saw him, I fell at his feet as dead." Have we not been tempted to think of it as an artistic achievement greater than either the "Apollo Belvidere" or the "Venus Victrix"? But the truth is that it is not artistic at all. As Archbishop Trench has well said: "This description of the glorified Lord, sublime as a purely mental conception, becomes intolerable if we give it outward form and expression, and picture him with his sword proceeding out of his mouth, his feet as burning brass, and his hair white like wool. So it is with all the visions in Holy Scripture that bring man into the presence of God. The impression they leave on us is ethical and spiritual just because it is not artistic.

NOTE 3D.—I said, *supra*, "the cherubim were not artistic representations." It is interesting to notice the striking difference between the treatment by a nation saturated with beauty and that by a nation predominantly spiritual of a religious figure. The cherubim of the Hebrews were "composite creature forms." But so, according to Winckelmann, were the statues of Greek gods and heroes. "The study of artists in producing ideal beauties was directed to the nature of the nobler beasts; and they even undertook to adopt from animals the means of imparting greater majesty and elevation to their statues. This remark, which might at first seem to be absurd, will strike profound observers as indisputably correct, especially on the heads of Jupiter and Hercules" ("Greek Art," Part I, chap. ii, sec. 40).

Now, though Hebrew cherubim and Greek statues were both "composite," the most casual observer notices that, while the Greek reduces the composition to unity, the essential thing in beauty, the Hebrew made no such attempt. Hence, the cherub was unsightly and the Greek statue beautiful. The explanation of this difference is that the Hebrew was attempting to symbolize (as we do by symbolic language) things in their nature "unseen." The Greek was representing the "seen." As wide apart as the Hebrew cherubim and the Greek Jupiters are spiritual religion and artistic religion.

It is largely to this absence of artistic life and culture among the Hebrews and in the Apostolic Church that we owe our spiritual religion, our Christianity, with its amazing power to lift man above his material surroundings and to reveal to him the unseen, the unimaged, but ever-present God. With reverence be it said we cannot easily tell with what wise plans the God of Abraham secluded his chosen people and held them back from communing with those that worshiped Nature and whose religion was blent with and expressed by art, and either forbade them by precept or prevented them by his providence from a life of artistic culture or artistic enjoyment. I cannot doubt that the same all-wise and all-merciful God guided that movement of the Reformation by which the services of the house of God again became unartistic, and the simple, the severe, the naked but spiritual worship of the Reformed Churches was established.

Without dwelling longer on this trait of our worship as Reformed Churches, it is but just to say that it is simply negative. The change thus noticed was destructive. And, therefore, if the Reformation was more than a destructive revolution, if it was a reformation, we may expect to find a positive trait which, associated with this negative feature, determined our forms of public worship.

II. I mention this positive trait in saying that, when by the Reformation art was displaced, *truth* was exalted to the place which art had filled in worship. The exaltation of the truth, of revealed truth, the written and inspired Word of God, is positively, as the displacement of fine art is negatively the idea by which the worship of the Reformed Churches has been shaped.

I assume that this statement needs no elaborate proof here. It at once explains and is confirmed by great and well-known facts of history, such as the Reformation

springing into public view by the theses of Luther, upheld by him as truth, never failed to emphasize this note of the Church, that above all it is the pillar and ground of the truth. It was the truth, as truth to be believed, announced, explained, and defended, that most of all inspired the labors of the reformers. Thus the Reformed Churches became the heirs not of elaborate services, but of detailed confessions, in which the Word of God was announced as the supreme rule of faith and the truth was declared and interpreted. These are the cathedrals which our fathers built: the Gallican, the Belgic, the Scotch, the Westminster Confessions, the Heidelberg Catechism, and the Canons of Dort. To the great spiritual and scriptural revivals that produced these confessions we owe it that our worship is broadly distinguished from that of the Mediæval Church by the fact that we have adopted truth, instead of fine art, as a means by which chiefly worship is awakened and expressed.

The question whether this has been a gain or loss to spiritual religion I do not stop to discuss. I do not regard it as a question. That truth—expressed in language and addressed directly to the conscience, the reason, and the will—is by its character infinitely better fitted to impress spiritual realities on man, to bring him face to face with the spiritual God, and so to promote acceptable worship than is fine art, whose mission is to represent material beauty, seems too clear for argument. And even were it not so clear, the question is answered by the ultimate fact that the scriptural God was chosen to reveal the spiritual universe to man not by artistic representation, but by his Written Word.

Thus, then, would I distinguish the Reformed worship from the Mediæval worship which preceded it and which in the Churches here represented it displaced: *Truth which had been subordinated to fine art was employed anew as the means to excite and the food to nourish devotion. And art was so far displaced as thereafter to be used in sacred song and in sacred eloquence alone.*

Let no one suppose that, because I do not touch on prayer and praise as acts of worship, I imply that the Reformed Churches do not assign to them the very highest place in the public worship of God. This question was never in debate between them and the Mediæval Church. The former, like the latter, of course, regarded them as the loftiest acts in which the human spirit can engage; for in them man directly addresses and communicates with God. And not less highly do these churches value and not less largely do they employ them in the house of God. But what shall excite the spirit of man to praise, and what shall move the spirit of man to prayer? These are the questions. And one answers: "A service that will satisfy the taste and excite the sensibilities of man." The others answer: "The revealed truth of God addressed to the conscience and the reason and the will."

Of the great formative ideas which I have thus tried to announce and uphold we, as the Reformed Churches, are the heirs. By these ideas whatever is distinctive in our worship was shaped; but in a paper on the "Worship of the Reformed Churches" I can go no further than to give these ideas expression, for the Reformation went no further. It was not a movement that either imposed or suggested details to the national Churches. These were left to the peoples whom it led out of darkness. And thus, when fully formed, while some of these national Churches framed brief and simple liturgies, as well calculated to promote and express union and worship, and others rejected pre-written prayer, as "having," to employ John Milton's phrase, "less intercourse and sympathy with the heart wherein it was not conceived," all of the Reformed Churches were united in loyalty to the ideas which I have now set forth; and it was by the greater vigor with which they applied and by the greater length to which they carried them that the Reformed Churches were distinguished in the forms of their worship from the Lutheran and Anglican communions.

We may expect that changes will be proposed and adopted in the several Reformed Churches represented in this Council. Well will it be for them if these changes shall be confined within the limits of the ideas that determined our worship at the Reformation. In the Reformed Church of which I have the honor to be a pastor we are without a liturgy, and are under a directory that is content to declare principles and to make general suggestions. Signs are not wanting, however, that a call for prescribed forms may become quite general. Such a call, should it seek by simple means to express and promote union in worship, might be heard with attention and answered by compliance; but should the supposed liturgy act at all to diminish the relative importance now given to the announcement and exposition of the truth from the central pulpit, in the studied discourse, by the ordained preacher, I trust that it will never become either the law or the custom of the Church. Above all, should such a call spring out of or seek to satisfy a prevalent æsthetic impulse, I pray that it will be successfully resisted; for æsthetic worship is "poisonous honey" to Christians still weak and sick with sin. Only when, at the consummation of all things, the Living Church shall itself be without "spot or wrinkle" may the outward temple safely be adorned with consummate beauties, as only then the voices of the people of God can unite, as the sound of many waters, in the consummate and immortal liturgy.

THE INSPIRATION AND AUTHENTICITY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

BY PROF. ROBERT WATTS, OF BELFAST.

(*Read before the Presbyterian Council.*)

Mr. Chairman and My Christian Friends:—I think you will all agree with me, after listening to the paper read by our venerable father, Dr. Humphrey, that America is sound on inspiration. I hope it is not true in this, as in some other matters, that westward the star of empire takes its way. It is pleasant to find that there is not a single sentence expressed by Dr. Humphrey in that paper that I cannot endorse. It is the historic doctrine of the Church; it is the doctrine enshrined in the entire volume of inspiration.

In his Second Epistle to Timothy, when about to affirm the plenary inspiration of Scripture, the Apostle Paul singles out James and Jambres, who withstood Moses, as standing prototypes of all opponents of the truth. The apostolic selection has proved peculiarly felicitous, for in almost all the intervening centuries, from the apostolic age to the present, the successors of the Egyptian magicians, in their assaults upon the faith, have almost invariably begun with the writings of Moses. This is not unnatural. It is natural that the adversary should begin where Christ began; and Christ, in expounding in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself, was wont to begin with the great lawgiver of Israel. The considerations determining this method of proof and disproof, of defense and attack, are, obviously, the peculiar characteristics of the contents of the Mosaic writings and the relation of the Mosaic economy to the New Testament and Dispensation. As the prophets and the Psalms are but authoritative expositions of that ancient economy—unfoldings of its types and symbols, enhanced by fresh disclosures of the mystery which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God—it is manifest that the most effective method of assailing the truth as it is in Jesus is to shake confidence in the Mosaic record. An assault on the Pentateuch is an assault upon the foundation of the Temple of the Revealed Truth.

Another point of resemblance between those ancient withstanders of Moses and his modern opponents is that they do not challenge absolutely the divinity of his mission. Still another resemblance is that both have served as instruments of moral and spiritual induration.

When we speak of the doctrine of inspiration, we do not mean a doctrine in regard to the mode of the Spirit's action upon the minds of those whom God had raised up and trained and qualified as instruments for the communication of his will to men. On this point we do not know and cannot know anything. In its mode the Divine agency is inscrutable, but in its effects it is cognizable.

They are given to us in the Word itself. If you were even to adopt the method of the author of "Ecce Homo" in estimating the personal rank of Jesus of Nazareth and reducing the volume to a minimum—yea, Mr. Chairman, a minimum on which the hand of the most ruthless, rationalistic critic dare not be laid—we find these claims advanced: that the whole volume, in all its contents and in its entirety, its historical references, its geographical statements, as well as the saving truth revealed from the bosom of the Father through the agency of the Holy Ghost—that all these, in their delivery to man and in their record upon this page of inspiration, are given under the authority of the Holy Ghost. What I mean is this: That the inspired man's utterance was God's utterance; that the inspired man's record was God's record. The utterance is as truly God's utterance as if God himself had uttered it; and the record as truly God's record as if God himself of his own hand did have (as he did in the case of the Ten Commandments) traced its every line. We cannot put that doctrine out of the Bible without deleting the whole of it. In his Sermon on the Mount (Matt. v, 17, 18) he affirms, with all the solemnity of an oath, that not one "jot" or "tittle"—that is, not even the smallest letter or distinctive characteristic of a letter—should pass from the Law or the Prophets till all be fulfilled. In his view, therefore, the integrity of the "form" and the security of the "substance" were indissolubly bound together.

I ask your attention, in the next place, to the testimony of Christ (John x, 34—36). He is vindicating himself against the charge of blasphemy for claiming to be the Son of God. His vindication runs thus: "Is it not written in your law" (using that term he quotes from the 82d psalm, using the term law in its widest sense to cover the whole record)—"is it not written in your law, I said, ye are gods?" "If he called them gods, unto whom the Word of God came and the Scripture cannot be broken, say ye of him, whom the Father hath sanctified and sent unto the world, thou blasphemest, because I said I am the Son of God." Mark the Saviour's argument. He does not single out that one clause, "I said ye are gods," from all other causes of the entire record, saying here is a clause that cannot be broken. No; he argues, and, formally stated, his argument would run thus: "The Scripture cannot be broken. "I said ye are gods" is the Scripture. That clause cannot be broken. What is Christ's method of proving the infallibility of any clause? His method of proving the infallibility of it is not by referring it to the intuition of conscience; it is not by finding out whether it deals with God's saving revelation to man or not, for the clause has no reference to that subject; but his method is simply this: Is it written there? If so, it is infallible. The gist of the argument turns upon the term "I said ye are gods." According to our Saviour's method of argument, and if the principle be not valid, his argument is invalid and the Scriptures are infallible to the minutest clause and word. Such is Christ's testimony.

In harmony with these testimonies of the Master to the verbal precision and infallibility of the Old Testament are the testimonies borne by his apostles. Evidently the Apostle Peter, and those who had obtained like faith with him, held very different views of the way in which the "more sure bond of prophecy" came to be so sure, from those which are at present current among the advocates of the so-called higher criticism. Equally decisive is the testimony of the same apostle in his First Epistle, chapter i, 10—12, in which he avers that the prophets were anxious to know "what or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ, which was in them, did signify when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow," and were refused the information they sought They were informed that their message was for others and for other times and not for themselves. If this be true, is it not manifest that the men who were employed as the organs of this testimony of the Spirit could not have ministered it to us without having been supplied with the "form" in which they were to transmit it? For example, how could Isaiah have written the fifty-third chapter of his prophecies if the Spirit had furnished him with nothing but the substance of it? If we are to give credit to the apostle, Isaiah did not know the import of what he was commissioned to communicate to us. How, then, could he, in communicating such a message to posterity (a message, let it be observed, which the Spirit refused to explain to him), throw it into the actually historic, evangelical "form" in which it stands in the immortal verses of that wondrous chapter?

To this the reply is obvious. The form employed as the medium of the revelation must have been in words determined by the Holy Ghost. This "form" must have been regarded by the prophet as not only the most suitable, but as possessing the highest of all sanctions. The prophet's ignorance of the mysteries couched under this sacred "form" (an ignorance which the Spirit refused to enlighten) must have utterly disqualified him for framing a substitute as the prophet was under the power of the Holy Ghost in communicating what he had received to others, whether orally or by writing; for it is not simply prophecies uttered, but of the prophecies of Scripture, that it is said they came not by will of men, but through the agency of men who spake under the moving power of the Holy Ghost. Now, as the testimony of Peter covers all the prophets of the Old Testament and every prophecy of Scripture delivered under the Old Dispensation, it follows, inevitably, that the "form" of the record bequeathed to us is not of man, but of God. In judging of the inspiration of the New Testaments, the foremost place must be given to the testimony of both Testaments to the relation of the Incarnate Word Himself to the "substance" and the "form" of the revelation he was commissioned to communicate.

The Scriptures teach that the revelation which Christ, as the prophet of the Church delivered in the days of his flesh was a revelation given him of the Father. They teach that this revelation was given to him not only as to "substance"; but as to "form." Confirmatory of the testimonies in Deut. xviii, 18; John viii, 26—40, xii, 49, 50, and xvii, 8, are the representations of the Apocalypse. The revelation which Jesus Christ gave to John was a revelation "which God gave to him." That this was a definite revelation, determined as to its "form," is shown by the symbol of the seven-sealed book which he received from the Father and which he was commissioned to read and administer.

In the visions of Patmos the same dependency of the Lord Jesus upon the agency of the Spirit is recognized and beautifully symbolized. John beheld a lamb as it had been slain, having seven horns and seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God sent forth into all the earth. He possesses the Spirit that he can take the book out of the right hand of him that sits upon the throne and loose the seven seals thereof. In harmony with this is his own testimony to the agency of the Spirit in the composition of the letters he dictated to his servant John. At the close of each, though he is himself the speaker, he calls upon the Churches to hear what the Spirit saith. It is unnecessary to point out the significance of this clearly revealed dependence of the Eternal Logos upon the agency of the Holy Ghost in communicating to men the revelation entrusted to him as the prophet of the Church. The chief objections against the doctrine of verbal inspiration arise either from a misapprehension of the doctrine itself or of the source of proof.

First. It is objected that, according to this doctrine, the sacred writers are reduced to the rank of mere unconscious, unintelligent machines. The answer is that the objection assumes that the writers were moved *ab extra*, by a power acting so as to coerce them to act, or rather so as to educe from their agency or instrumentality results in the production of which the appropriate faculties were not consciously engaged. This assumption is utterly destitute of foundation. In harmony with the analogy of the faith, especially in the doctrine of efficacious grace put forth in conversation, it is held that the Holy Spirit acts upon the powers of the soul *ab intra* and in accordance with the constituting of its powers. If the Holy Spirit, without doing violence to

the freedom of a sinner, can act within him so as to determine his views, volitions, and acts in regard to sin and holiness, it is not unreasonable to assume that he is able to determine the volitions, acts, and utterances of men in communicating his will to others, without infringing upon the prerogative of free agency.

Second. It is objected that verbal inspiration is inconsistent with the changes through which the original manuscripts have passed during the transmission of their contents from age to age of the Church's history. The doctrine, it is alleged, will not bear the test of facts, and facts relied on by its opponents are the various readings and certain alleged errors and discrepancies in the existing manuscripts and versions. Such is the objection and such are the grounds on which it is urged, and those who urge it claim to be distinguished for their candor and scientific accuracy! To this objection suffice it to say that the question is not about the inspiration of transcribers; but about the inspiration of the original writers. It is one thing for a copyist to make mistakes in transcription, and a very different thing for a prophet or an apostle or an evangelist to make mistakes in committing to writing what the Holy Ghost inspired him to write. The facts relied on, therefore, as the testing facts are not the testing facts of doctrine. The doctrine does not assume the absolutely accurate transmission in every instance from generation to generation of the contents of the original manuscripts; and, hence, the various readings or the discrepancies alleged to be found in existing manuscripts cannot be adduced as tests of its truth. The testing facts are the testimonies of the Book itself; and these, as we have already seen, are such as to leave no alternative but to accept the doctrine of a verbally inspired revelation, or reject *in toto* the writings in which the claim is put forth. However the manuscripts and versions may differ in other respects, they are absolutely at one on this subject. They unite in claiming for the sacred writers an inspiration which extended to the words. When the higher criticism has done its worst, the remnant records still advance this claim, and the unchallangeable consensus of the extant records is explicable only on the assumption that such was the nature and extent of the inspiration claimed by the sacred writers themselves.

Third. But it is objected: "If a Bible containing some errors and imperfections would not have been God's infallible word when it came from the pen of inspiration, then the Bible which, as we read it, does contain errors cannot be God's Word to us now." Or, as another writer puts it: "It matters little to me whether a gem in my possession having some little flaw, originally exhibited that imperfection or owes it to an accident that occurred yesterday." In other words, it is asked: "What is gained by contending that at one time the Scriptures were absolutely free from imperfections, seeing that imperfections and errors exist in the Bible as we now find it?" This is very much like asking: What is gained by contending that at one time man was absolutely perfect, seeing that man as we now find him exhibits many imperfections? The questions are so far akin that they reveal an unwillingness to be guided in our views of what the Scriptures teach by the testimony of the Scriptures themselves. It may seem a matter of little moment what views one may entertain on these points; but it, nevertheless, does make a great deal whether we accept or reject the testimony of God himself about the character of his own work as it came from his own hands. It is a matter of some theological importance whether we hold that God created man upright, or hold that he created him in a state of moral equilibrium or with positive immoral propensities. And it is a matter of no less importance whether we regard God as giving men, through apostles and prophets, by the agency of his Spirit, a revelation of his will, which cannot be broken even in its briefest clause, or hold that in its original production he permitted his servants to mar the record with errors fitted to discredit its claims. Whatever may be the present state of the record, owing to the fault of uninspired copyists, we are not to be led thereby to reject the concurrent testimony of Christ himself and his holy apostles and prophets respecting the absolute perfection and infallibility of the revelation as given by the Holy Ghost. The sole question is: What do the Scriptures say on the point in debate? Do they say that inspiration had to do simply with the substance of revelation, and did not extend to the "form"? or do they teach that it determined the very words employed by the sacred writers? That the latter is their teaching the passages already adduced place beyond dispute. The testimony of the Bible about itself is that it is given in all its parts by divine inspiration which extended to the words and determined the "form," as well as the "substance," of the revelation it "conveys."

Fourth. An objection is founded on the diversity of style by which the different books or sections of the records are characterized. This, it is alleged, is inconsistent with the unity of an authorship implied in the verbal theory of inspiration, which ascribes the language of the record to the Holy Ghost. This objection proceeds upon an obviously false assumption, as unity of authorship is not inconsistent with diversity of style. Even when the authorship is simply and absolutely human the principle does not hold. The *dramatis personæ* of Shakespeare speak and feel and act with all the diversity characteristic of distinct personalities, although the language and feeling and action proceed from one personal inspiring agent. The objection, moreover, overlooks the fact that the different agents employed by the Spirit of God were not *ex post facto* selections, but were before individually ordained to their respective departments of this service; and were personally framed and fashioned and cultured for the very purpose of giving the recorded revelation that characteristic diversity in unity which imparts to the Word of God a charm altogether inimitable and unique and proves it to have come from the one Spirit through the previously appointed and ordered agencies. Having thus ordained and equipped his servants as fit instruments for the attainment of the end aimed at, it is surely not too much to assume that, when he inspired the agents thus prepared, he recognized his own workmanship and purpose and made use of all the qualities and personal peculiarities previously imparted.

Fifth. With regard to objections founded upon hitherto unresolved errors or in inaccuracies or discrepancies, we must simply confess our ignorance and await more light. Difficulties once regarded as unsoluble have given way before increasing knowledge, and it is not unreasonable to assume that others, which we cannot at present solve, may yet yield up the key to a better informed biblical scholarship. In view of the array of evidence by which the doctrine of a verbal inspiration is sustained, it is certainly more becoming, more rational, and more reverent to assume such an attitude than reject a doctrine sustained by the testimony which we must accept, or abandon our faith in the Scriptures as the Word of God. It is possible that there may still remain difficulties sufficient to tax, and tire, and, perhaps, defeat all the efforts of the profoundest biblical scholarship. But there is no difficulty conceivable which can be compared with that arising from the denial of a verbal inspiration. Those who deny this doctrine must face the unsoluble problem of reconciling their theory with the positive counter-claim of the Scriptures themselves. Other difficulties may perplex and puzzle; but this, as it is absolutely insurmountable, must, if not abandoned, involve the unhappy theorist in absolute despair of all solution, and imperil, if it does not subvert, his faith in the testimony of the divine record.

Sanitary.

SANITARY EXHIBITS.

To the State of New Jersey belongs the honor of the first sanitary exhibit made in this country. There have been five or six successful exhibits by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain. Its session lasts a week and is aided by lectures and addresses. At the last exhibit the number of exhibitors reached about 800. To the interest excited can in part be attributed the museum in London, now known as the Parke's Museum of Hygiene and already containing a valuable collection of sanitary models and specimens. Seeing is believing, or, at least, discriminating. So the popular knowledge is being educated.

The New Jersey Sanitary Association, now approaching its sixth meeting, and the State Board of Health have so encouraged sanitary inquiry that a Sanitary Department was instituted last year at the great State Fair at Waverly, near Newark. This year a special building was provided for the purpose, and the exhibit promises to be of permanent interest and profit.

The most prominent exhibit of this year was a system of soil-pipe and ventilation for baths and wash-basins and water-closet appliances. Besides specimens of the best plumber's work, the idea was to show the best forms of trap, of bends, of carrying refuse matter, and of so ventilating as that no trap could be syphoned, no sewer-gas enter the house, and so that all odors made could be most rapidly removed. The ruling idea is to have the iron soil-pipe extend and open upon the roof; and at its lower end, just outside the building, have a similar pipe running up and opening at nearly or equal hight. The only trap is one between the outside vertical pipe and the main sewer, except such as are between each bath or basin or closet that joins it in its course. To insure these traps from softening, or from pressure of foul air between them and the point at which they enter the soil-pipe, a small vent goes to another vertical tube, which, independent of the soil-pipe, also runs to the roof. Thus a kind of double ventilation is provided and full security had against any possibility of the entrance of gas. Attachments can also be had on the inner side of the trap to carry off any foul odors. With proper size and construction, the plan is not expensive and fully accomplishes the purpose. Among the judges were professors, physicians, and practical plumbers. Some discussion arose as to the cheapness; as to the relative caliber of soil and vent pipes and their side connections; as to the actual direction and force of draughts, etc. While all highly approved the plan, it is hoped that another year there will be an exhibit of such plans as the Dickenson's and Winans's, or other modifications. Both physics and experience have yet to state accurately some points.

In the trial of various closets, the new Mott closet attracted attention, and received award over several others, mostly because of its simplicity of construction and its freeness from everything save porcelain. It still, however, needs test beside the Jennings, the Adee, etc.

Improvements in kitchen-sinks were well shown by the one that had no wood-work whatever about it, was protected from rust, and had its discharge-pipe in one of the legs. A self-closing faucet showed how it may take the place of a trap.

The usual running trap, the half S, the S, the U, and the Adee trap were carefully examined. The latter seems to be more secure against syphonage, by its projecting tube, and to admit of ready cleansing.

A new form of house-pail, which by a rim forms a water-seal and can be used as a room-closet, was highly commended. It were well if our American women appreciated more fully the evils arising from the use of low chamber-stools. The filter display had nothing different from varied uses of charcoal and sand and small stone, although it was shown how thoroughly water could be purified by these. The Bischoff spongy iron filter has not yet attracted the attention in this country that its value demands.

Good specimens of sewer ware, both in curve and in traps, showed the advance of this kind of pottery. But it was noted that the glazing was carried to the end of the pipes; which should not be, since even Portland cement will not bind closely enough on glazed surfaces. There were various exhibits of some collateral sanitary aids, such as a refrigerator so constructed as that there should be no moisture in the receptacle, a still for purifying water by heat, and various contrivances for households. The Ericsson hot-air engine was shown to be very available for the lifting of water into houses for sanitary uses.

A finely executed sanitary map of the City of Elizabeth, recently prepared by Engineer Myer, of that city, shows how possible it is to make lines and colors tell the geology, topography, contour, natural and artificial watercourses, and all constructions above and below ground, and so form the basis of future sanitary planning.

We are sure that the people generally cannot do better than to study closely these sanitary exhibits, which are now likely to become more frequent. Every city such as New York or Boston should have models and collections for the study of all artists on house appliances and of all of us whose health depends much upon the arts of sanitary science.

Biblical Research.

The first volume of the "Transactions" of the last Oriental Congress, held at Florence, in 1878, has just appeared. It contains a number of valuable papers. Among them is one by M. Letourneux on the decipherment of the Libyan inscriptions, in which he corrects the errors of his predecessors and adds much that is new. The Libyan inscriptions fall into three classes. First of all those of Tunis, of which the bilingual inscription of Thugga, in Berber and Punic, has formed the basis of the decipherment of all the rest. Secondly, the sepulchral inscriptions of the ancient Numidia and a part of Mauritania, among which may be mentioned the bilingual inscriptions of Cheffia in Latin and Numidian. Thirdly, the texts which have been found in Algiers, of which those of Mitija may serve as a type. The alphabets of these three classes of inscriptions, though closely allied to one another, as well as to the modern Berber and Tiferiagh, nevertheless have each many peculiarities. They may be all now considered definitely determined by M. Letourneux's researches. The way in which the local names mentioned on the monuments of Cheffia have been preserved is very interesting. Thus the Kinidial, Smida, and Braha of the sepulchral texts are all preserved in the modern names of Kinedil, Smeida, and Braha given to the localities near which they have been found. The inscriptions are always written in vertical lines and read from bottom to top. Another article in the same volume is by Lieblein, on "The City of Tyre." In this he tries to show that when the Egyptian Mohar visited Tyre, in the time of Rameses II, the town on the mainland—Palætyrus, as it is called by the classical writers—had been recently burnt, and that it was known to the Egyptians not as Tsar, or Tyre, but as Tsarâu. Tsar was the city on the island, which the Mohar describes as being without any water in his day, the water consumed by the inhabitants being all brought from the coast in boats. Tyre is mentioned in the inscriptions of Sethi I, the father of Rameses II, at Kurnah, as having been one of the cities in Palestine conquered by himself. Indeed, the city seems to have been known to the Egyptians at a still earlier date, since Ebers found at Kurnah, in the tomb of Amenem-heb, a functionary of Amenophis II, a notice of ta-n-son-Tsar, "the territory of the double Tyre," a plain indication that the two cities of insular and continental Tyre already existed in the age of the Eighteenth Dynasty. M. Lieblein, however, would, very improbably, read here "the territory of Sontsar," making Sontsar the name of an otherwise unknown Phœnician district.

....Intelligence comes of the discovery of two more Hittite inscriptions. Col. Wilson has come across them carved upon the rock at Ghurun, where the Euphrates rises out of a fissure about six feet wide. We thus have evidence that Hittite writing was once used within the boundaries of the kingdoms known to the Assyrians as those of Uradhu or Ararat and the Mannai or Van (the Minni of the Old Testament). Support is thus given to Mr. Sayce's belief that the Hittite hieroglyphics were employed in Armenia, as well as in Asia Minor and Syria, and that they were used by the people of Van before the introduction of the Assyrian syllabary in the reign of King Lutipri. The bilingual Hittite inscription discovered by Mr. Sayce can now be read without difficulty. An electrotype *fac simile* of it has turned up in the British Museum, and, since this agrees exactly with a cast of it made twenty years ago by M. Fr. Lenormant, at Constantinople, we may consider that we have as good a representation of the two inscriptions as that contained on the still missing original itself. The cuneiform legend reads: "Tarrik-timme [Tarkondemos] king of the country of Erme." The last character has the archaizing form affected by Sargon and the disk probably belongs to his age. It was at this time that the cuneiform mode of writing was being introduced by Assyrian conquest into those countries which had hitherto employed the Hittite hieroglyphics, and that the Hittite hieroglyphics themselves were passing out of use, in consequence of the fall of Carchemish. The position of the country of Erme is doubtful; but it may be the district of Cilicia in which lay the Arima Mountains of classical geography, perhaps the land of Arima, mentioned in the annals of Tiglath-Pileser I. The first two characters of the Hittite legend must denote the words *Jarku* and *timme*, then follow the ideographs of "king" and "country," and then two characters representing the syllables *er* and *me*. Now that we know the hieroglyphics for "king" and "country," it is easy to see that the longer inscription from Carchemish, now in the British Museum, as well as the inscription copied on the site of the Hittite capital, by George Smith, both belonged to the same monarch; while the shorter inscription from Carchemish, in the British Museum, commemorates the name of another king.

Fine Arts.

A PRIEST at Green Bay, Wisconsin, found an ivory crucifix amongst some old rubbish, and laid it aside, not thinking it of any particular value. M. de Neve, the head of the Belgian College at Louvaine, who is now traveling in this country, on a recent visit to Green Bay, saw the relic, and immediately pronounced it to be the work of Jean Francis Duquesnoy, the most famous sculptor ever born in Brussels. This statement, though at first received with incredulity, was subsequently found to be correct. Professor J. D. Butler, of the Wisconsin State University, has thoroughly investigated the matter, and pronounced the crucifix to be undoubtedly a work of Duquesnoy, who was known by the Italians as Il Fiamingo. The Episcopal records show that it was presented by the Austrian Emperor Francis I to the Ligorian Fathers, who left Vienna, in 1828, to establish themselves at Green Bay. The date of the work is placed at 1615, and is supposed to have been executed when Duquesnoy was an apprentice, and presented by him to the Archduke of Austria, Albert VII, from whom it descended to the Emperor Francis. The carving is said to be a wonderful piece of art, characterized by the minute finish so prevalent in the works of Teniers and other painters of the Dutch School.

....The second annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Artists will be held at the Academy of Fine Arts in that city, on November 1st, and will remain open until December 6th. Works from artists only will be received and must consist of approved original paintings never before exhibited in Philadelphia. The Academy will be opened for the reception of works from Monday, October 11th, to Saturday, October 16th, after which time no work will be admitted. Each contribution must be accompanied by a card giving the title and the artist's name and address in full, stating where to be returned. The Society intend holding their usual receptions this winter, and on each evening a promenade concert will be furnished by an orchestra which has been engaged for that purpose.

....The Art Students' League, at 108 Fifth Avenue, New York, opened its classes for the sixth season on Monday last. The following are the instructors: Drawing and Painting, Life Classes, William Sartain; Portrait Classes, W. M. Chase; Composition Classes, Walter Shirlaw; Drawing from the Antique, J. Carrol Beckwith; Modeling and Artistic Anatomy, J. S. Hartley; Perspective, Frederick Dillman. Membership in the League is limited to those of both sexes who intend to make art a profession, though the classes are open to all who have attained the required standing in drawing. The art receptions, at which are exhibited the works of American and foreign artists, will be held, as formerly, on the first Tuesday evening in each month.

....The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art intend holding this month a memorial exhibition of the works of the late Sanford R. Gifford. This exhibition, which cannot fail to be interesting, should be large, and owners of paintings by Mr. Gifford who are desirous of having them appear in the collection should communicate with Mr. Waldo S. Pratt, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Park.

....Carrier Belleuse has been selected to execute the memorial which France intends presenting Switzerland as a token of gratitude for the hospitality offered by the latter country to the soldiers of the former in 1871.

....Miss Jessica Landseer, a younger sister of the famous Sir Edwin, died at Folkestone, England last month. Miss Landseer was a painter and an engraver, as well as the etcher of some of her brother's works.

....The first stone of the Temple Bar Memorial has been laid in London. It will be thirty-seven feet high and in the niches will be life-size marble figures of the Queen and Prince of Wales.

....The death is announced of J. F. Hervé d'Egville, a painter of Venetian subjects and one of the oldest members of the English Institute of Painters in Water-Colors.

....With the November number *The Magazine of Art*, published by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., will be enlarged, both in the size and number of its pages.

....Gustav Doré is painting a colossal picture in illustration of the text: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden."

....Mr. Millais has just completed a sketch portrait of Mrs. Perugini, Charles Dickens's youngest daughter.

....The Cathedral of Cologne cost, from its founda'on to its recent completion, about forty million marks.

Science.

H. C. LEWIS, volunteer assistant upon the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, discussed the question of the age of the deposit at Trenton, N. J., carrying articles of human workmanship, at the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Abbott and other archæologists have claimed for these remains an antiquity coeval with the glacial period. Mr. Lewis commenced by carefully defining the absolute and relative ages of all the clays and surface deposits of the Lower Delaware Valley. Three clays were pronounced to be of Mesozoic and Tertiary age. Next came the Philadelphia brick clay, stated to have been derived from the melting of the ice in the glacial period. No true glacial deposits exist south of the terminal moraine, near Easton, as first pointed out by Prof. G. H. Cook. After the clay, three gravel deposits were laid down: first one, found on the tops of the hills, largely composed of pebbles of Potsdam sandstone; second, a red gravel, referred to the Champlain period; lastly, the Trenton gravel or sand, holding the human implements. These beds are, therefore, extremely modern, geologically speaking. They follow the Champlain age, in which it is supposed human relics have been found elsewhere. Perhaps these Trenton beds correspond closely in age to the lower-level gravels of the River Somme, in France. Hence, they cease to be of importance in fixing a great antiquity for man in New Jersey. As the implements clearly belong to the Palæolithic age, they may cause archæologists to bring this ruder human period nearer to our own times. Mr. Lewis suggested that the name of Esquimaux period might be used to designate the period of the formation of the Trenton gravels.

....The Scientific Association, after adjournment, went upon an excursion to the top of Mt. Washington, N. H., where they inspected the evidences of glaciation of the summit, heretofore described by Professor C. H. Hitchcock. The largest transported bowlder found by them weighed nearly one hundred pounds, and corresponds perfectly with the rock occurring upon Cherry Mountain, ten miles distant and three thousand feet lower down. Hence, these figures express the distance traveled by this bowlder, both horizontally and vertically, in the glacial age. The rock is entirely unlike that of Mt. Washington itself; and, as the bowlder was covered by the peculiar lichens growing naturally upon the summit, it could never have been brought there by human agency. The specimen has been taken to the rooms of the Boston Society of Natural History. Near the Signal Service station may be seen a surface twenty or thirty feet long that has been evidently planed down by the ice; some of the surface recently uncovered still retaining its smoothness and displaying obscure strim pointing in a southeasterly direction. It has been recently stated by Prof. Hitchcock that numerous moraines cover the sides of Mt. Washington, such as were made in the decline of the ice period, when the glacier gradually retreated to the very summit, leaving blocks of stone arranged in curved lines or loops, with the convex side lowest. Inside of the loops the ground is smooth, comparatively level, and grassed over, representing the area occupied by the ice before it melted; while the stones occupy the steep escarpment of the terrace, and also show some parallelism with the general course of the moraine.

....Exner, of Vienna, has recently announced that the thermo-electric power developed at the junction of different metals depends upon the surrounding gases. He finds, for instance, that a thermopile of antimony and bismuth is entirely inactive when immersed in an atmosphere of pure nitrogen; or, at least, thinks he finds it so. The correctness of his view is, however, very questionable. Young has shown, in a paper read at the meeting of the American Association, at Boston, that in a vacuum so perfect that the electric spark will not pass the thermo-electric power of iron and platinum is entirely unchanged. The residual air was certainly not more than 1-1,000,000 of the natural pressure.

....In regard to the similarity of the flora of Eastern North America and Eastern Asia, Dr. Gray writes to an English magazine that his views have been misunderstood by leading naturalists. His real views are, he says, that before the glacial period there was one "transference of vegetation from the north," supplying Japan, the Atlantic side of North America, as well as Oregon and California. The existence now of similar forms in Japan and Northeastern America is the result of selection, through similarity of climate. The climate of the Pacific Coast being different, those emigrant forms only were "selected for preservation" which suited it.

Personalities.

THE Baroness Burdett-Coutts, says an Englishman who knows her well, is remarkable both for vitality and energy, which are said to be extraordinary. When she is perfectly well, she defeats her age by a dozen years. She is a good horsewoman and is still fond of exercise, and she walks with an elasticity which many a younger woman might envy. Her capacity for business has long been known; and, though her benevolence is boundless, no begging imposter could ever hope to outwit her. She has all the shrewdness of the Charity Organization Society, without the callous cynicism which makes that body nothing more than a system of police. Her knowledge of politics and politicians extends over half a century; and, as she can write as well as speak with no little grace and pungency, a book of her recollections should have greater interest than anything of the kind which has been published for many years.

....Mr. F. E. L. Barnes, the assistant organist of Trinity Church in this city, committed suicide recently, in Montreal, Canada. He had been playing there during the Dominion Exhibition, with great success; but it is supposed that he was overworked, and this, added to some pecuniary embarrassment and a difficulty he had recently met with in securing a position he desired, is supposed to have caused temporary aberation of the mind. Mr. Barnes's musical abilities, though eccentric, were of a high order.

....Of Lieutenant Schwatka's Arctic expedition the London *Times* of a recent date thus speaks: "The veteran Arctic explorers, whose letter we publish—Messrs. Parker, Snow, and Cheyne—express the natural regret that Lieutenant Schwatka's success should not have been won by their own countrymen. But Englishmen may rejoice that in the long and glorious chronicle of these expeditions their kinsmen of the great Republic share no unequal space with themselves."

....It is said that the Empress Eugenie has decided to leave England, being moved to that determination by Parliament having set its face definitely against the erection of a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey. It is thought that in the future she will reside at her Château of Arenberg, Switzerland and her present intention is to erect a mausoleum wherever she fixes her residence, and remove the remains of her husband and son from England.

....The Countess Lycia von Wrangel *née* Von Bulow, widow of the deceased field-marshal of the same name, died recently, at the age of 88 years. She was married in 1810, and celebrated her golden wedding in 1860 and her diamond one in 1870; a very rare achievement, even among the robust and long-lived gentry of Prussia. In the Countess von Wrangel the poor, the sick, and the afflicted of Berlin lose one of their most charitable friends.

....The only monument to Raphael at Urbino has been hitherto the simple inscription placed above the door of the house in which he was born. It has lately been determined, however, that a more imposing memorial shall be erected in his honor, and subscriptions have been opened all over Italy for the purpose of setting up a statue to him in his native town on the occasion of the fourth centenary of his birth, which occurs April 6th, 1883.

....Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, ex-mayor of Liverpool, who gave several hundred thousand dollars for a magnificent art gallery in that city, and whose statue was recently unveiled there, is traveling in Southern Colorado, in company with Mr. Pearson, another ex-mayor of Liverpool, who has purchased property in Colorado.

....Jesse R. Grant, third son of the Ex-President, was married on the 22d ult. to a daughter of W. S. Chapman, at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. The wedding was very private, only the members of the two families and a few friends being present.

....Mr. Rupert Kettle is about to be knighted, Mr. Gladstone having advised the Queen to grant him that title for his tact and energy in preventing many strikes and his plan of arbitration boards, which have worked so well in the North of England.

....President and Mrs. Hayes visited Spring Valley Mine, at Cherokee Flat, California, last week. Mrs. Hayes was given a souvenir, in the shape of a handful of amalgam, worth $300. She also fired a blast.

....The Empress of Austria is about to receive the title of honorary colonel of a regiment of Russian Uhlans. A Paris paper calls her "the first Amazon of the world."

....It is rumored that Prince Gortschakoff, Premier Gladstone, and Gambetta will meet at Nice this month.

School and College.

THE formal opening of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, took place on the evening of Tuesday, September 28th, in the presence of the assembled trustees, professors, and students. President Gilman made a short address, which was followed by brief speeches from Dr. Martin, professor of biology, Professor Gildersleeve, and Professor A. B. Martin, president of Government College, Pekin, China. After these exercises, the company present adjourned to the library, where a collation had been prepared, and several hours were pleasantly passed in social intercourse. Many alumni were present and great satisfaction was expressed on all sides at the condition of the University. During the summer the library has been renovated and extended and some 800 new books added. It now numbers 8,800 volumes, besides 259 magazines periodically received, and is in the charge of Dr. Wm. Hand Brown, assisted by Mr. Henry C. Miller. Owing to the lack of room in the building proper, the trustees have recently purchased two dwelling-houses on West Monument Street, which will be temporarily fitted up for class-rooms, but subsequently torn down, giving place to a fine lecture hall and physical laboratory to be erected. Dr. Henry Sewall and Mr. William T. Sedgwick have been added to the faculty.

....The Western Reserve College, now at Hudson, O., is to be removed to Cleveland, and will be known hereafter as the Western Reserve University. The trustees were almost unanimous in taking this action, and stipulated the following as the conditions under which they would effect the removal: New buildings are to be erected in Cleveland, for which the sum of $100,000 is to be raised. The endowment fund is to be increased by $400,000, and the present property at Hudson is to be retained, to serve as a classical and literary institute for business men, and also to contain a preparatory department for the new University; this enterprise, apart from its natural income, to receive support in the shape of a sum not to exceed one-fourth of its present endowment. Through the generosity of Mr. Amasa Stone, who has presented the College with $500,000, the necessary conditions are complied with and the work of removing will be commenced promptly. The academic branch of the University is to be called Adelbert College, in memory of Adelbert Stone, deceased son of the institution's liberal benefactor.

....The Iowa Agricultural College at Ames will have a department at the State Fair, and undertake to show what degree of manual skill may be attained by students who are pursuing an industrial course. The school of mechanics will exhibit steam engines, machine tools, a job printing press, and flooring, window-casings and wainscoting in native wood, all made by students. Students will be present to work wood and iron-turning lathes, and young ladies in the domestic department will exhibit their skill in the culinary art.

....Professor M. MacVicker, principal of the State Normal and Training School at Potsdam, N. Y., has been appointed by the State Board of Education principal of the Michigan State Normal School, and has accepted. He enters upon his duties in November.

....The average attendance at the public schools of South Carolina for the past three years has been 52,977 white and 60,722 colored; nearly double the average attendance during the preceding eight years.

....Professor Gilchrist, of the Iowa State Normal School, says that co-education in that institution is "a decided success," and adds: "We experience none of those dangers which are imagined by its opponents."

....Professor Francis L. Patton, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has accepted the professorship in the Princeton Theological Seminary which was endowed by A. T. Stewart.

....Professor A. H. Sabin, of the Ripon (Wis.) College, succeeds Professor George A. Smyth in the chair of chemistry and physics at the University of Vermont.

....There are at present seventeen American students at the Stuttgart Polytechnic School, which has 506 students and seventy-two professors.

....Over twenty thousand pupils in the St. Louis public schools have taken up the study of German, which is an elective branch.

....The Rev. Edward Everett Hale preached the first sermon in the Sage Course at Cornell University, on Sunday, September 26th.

....Wisconsin has introduced the Constitution of the United States as an obligatory study in her public schools.

....General Garfield has been elected a trustee of Williams College.

Missions.

THE mission of the American Board in Japan has had a prosperous year. Four churches have been organized, five pastors ordained and installed, and one hundred and twenty-one members added on profession, each of the sixteen churches receiving additions. The contributions of the year amounted to about $3,000, which was sufficient to provide for the expenses of preaching, rents, etc. The medical department has grown greatly, and has become an important means of promoting evangelistic work. "The tendency of all our work," writes Mr. Jenks, "is to pass more and more into native hands. The churches, with their pastors, are not only becoming self-sustaining, but propagating. The church at Imbari, two hundred miles from the missionary, who visits it about twice a year, nearly trebled its membership during eight months. The training school and the girls' schools receive more and more instruction from natives, while the financial support of one school for girls is carried by the churches. The country is being opened up every year by railroad extensions, and the rushing of the iron horse disturbs the worship before many an idol god. The education of woman is undermining the ancient strongholds of heathenism." Mr. De Forest, writing from Osaka, tells of a visit he made to Hikone, where there is a native congregation. The members had many questions to ask him, which to them were important—such as "How do you show honor toward the dead?" "Ought we give the missionary society such money as we used to squander in wine and feasting?" "Shall we admit to the communion those who are seeking for baptism? Not doing so, for us to eat and drink in their presence, is it not impolite?" "Shall we celebrate the Lord's Supper with sponge-cake, as usual; or did you bring some bread for that purpose?" Mr. De Forest speaks of some striking changes in Buddhism, owing to its contact with Western civilization. Some of its priests are teaching that it is senseless to worship idols and that none but the most ignorant do it. He says: "It has long been evident that contact with western countries and with Christianity was making great changes in Buddhism in Japan; but I never felt this so strongly as when in Hikone, on this visit. There they have a theological school, which they kindly allowed me to visit. There are now about seventy pupils, the younger portion of whom study the ordinary branches taught in the common schools. Such a course must reform radically the old Buddhist way of teaching sacred geography. For example, a priest once told me that 80,000 miles north of here was a great, square mountain, the other side of which was Heaven. Such training-schools as they now have here and there in Japan will explode that old Heaven of theirs, and they will have to locate it anew."

....The "Report" of the English Baptist Missionary Society for the past year is very full and represents the missions of the Society generally as in a very satisfactory condition. It is interesting to note that in the column of amounts raised at the various mission stations India heads the list with $28,125. The total is $35,900, which does not include the contributions of the churches in Jamaica, now independent of the Society. This amount, which is included in the receipts of the year, makes one-seventh of the income of the Society and indicates progress toward self-support. The Society has 35,805 members and 5,141 scholars in day schools. The baptisms of the year were 2,181 and the net increase of members 2,224. In Jamaica, where the oldest station dates from 1816, there are no less than 123 churches, with about 23,000 members. The table for India shows that there are 35 missionaries, 136 Evangelists, 110 stations and outstations, 90 chapels, and 3,796 members, of whom 636 are Europeans. During the past year 182 persons were baptized, 56 restored, and 14 received by letter. We are glad to see this paragraph in the "Report" in reference to the very important matter of the organization of native churches in India:

"Probably, in former years, some mistakes may have been made in the direction of trying to organize native churches on the exact model of those in this country, instead of allowing Asiatic Christianity to develop for itself such ecclesiastical organizations as may be best adapted to the wants and circumstances of an Oriental race. It scarcely should be matter for surprise if, under present and greatly altered conditions, the plans and methods of earlier years should call for reconsideration, and in some cases for modification and alteration."

Societies working in India need to be careful lest they give cause for strife and division among the native Christians, who would gladly unite in one Christian organization if left to themselves.

The Sunday-school.

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 17th.

JACOB AT BETHEL.—GEN. XXVIII, 10—22.

NOTES.—"*Beersheba.*"—The place where Isaac lived.——"*Toward Haran.*"—Haran is the town called Carrhæ by the Romans, notable for the defeat of Crassus. It is still called Harran and is situated over a hundred miles in a direct line north-northeast from Beersheba, or twice as far by the route practicable to Jacob. It is twelve miles east of the Euphrates and six south of Edessa. In order to reach it, Jacob had to travel north to Damascus, then Hamath, then Aleppo, then northeast to Carchemish, where he forded the Euphrates, and then directly east to Haran.——"*A certain place.*"—Rather, *the* place, which was famous as a high place for worship.——"*Pillows.*"—It is the custom there to sleep in the open air, with stones for pillows.——"*A ladder.*"—Rather, staircase, or some sort of terrace work.——"*The angels.*"—As if on errands of mercy to help and protect men.——"*Shall all the families of the earth be blessed.*"—This has been especially fulfilled in Christ and the Christian religion.——"*I knew it not.*"—It was the Lord, Jehovah, that he did not know was in that place. It was, probably, a place of worship for the idolatrous tribes around, with its altars; but Jacob was surprised to find that his own father's God, Jehovah, was there.——"*He was afraid.*"—Less because of any remorse for his falsehood to his father than from a general terror before the mysterious God.——"*A pillar.*"—Used like an altar for purpose of worship; here in pouring oil over it in sacrifice to God.——"*Oil.*"—Olive oil.——"*Bethel.*"—Meaning house of God.——"*A vow.*"—A promise of service made to God on condition of receiving some favor.——"*This stone . . . shall be God's house.*"—The place of Jacob's future worship, even as he had just worshiped. He did, in fact, afterward build an altar here.——"*A tenth.*"—Showing, as did Abraham's tithes to Melchizedech, how early the principle of tithes was established.

Instruction.—Jacob had to leave home. He had lied villainously to his father, and he had to suffer for it. It drove him from his home and all that he loved; and he deserved it all. Be true to your parents. Do not try to deceive them. Put perfect confidence in them. Tell them all your troubles and difficulties, and also all your wrong-doing. If you lie to them, it may deeply wound their hearts and destroy the comfort of home. The home is happy in which each puts fullest confidence in each.

Jacob, when driven away from home by his sin, did the next best thing. He went to his relatives. He did not run away among strangers. He went where he would be known. It is well to stand by one's own family.

Jacob might have been a great deal worse off. He might have been too sick to sleep. He might have had no stone for a pillow. We should make the best of our circumstances, extracting all the good we can from them.

Jacob was gloriously off. He was alone; but there was God. He appeared in a dream. And now, however lonely one may seem, with no friends, yet he can always have God for a friend.

Heaven is near us. It is just at the top of the ladder. God is within reach. Heavenly ministrations are constantly at our service. The angels, nay, the very Spirit of God, are waiting to help us. Let us open our eyes, let us open our hearts to receive them.

If God was our fathers' God, it is a pity if we will not have him as our God. He is all willing. It will be very easy for us to be Christians, if our parents were. It will be a very great shame for us not to be Christians, if they were. The promise is to the children; and the angels, ministering spirits, are for the little ones who are heirs of salvation.

God's promises do not fail till the last one is accomplished. Everything else may fail, but not God.

God is in a great many places where we don't seem to know it. The church is not his only place. He is everywhere we go. Would we sin, would we get angry if we thought God is here? The whole earth is his house, and we can't escape his presence.

It is not strange that Jacob was afraid. The thought of the unseen, mysterious God is something to make one afraid, especially when he thinks of his own sins. The *fear* of God is the beginning of wisdom. A man who does not care for God, who is not afraid of displeasing him, is near perdition.

The young man Jacob, when he arose in the morning, offered worship. That boy or young man makes a mistake who begins his day without prayer to God.

Out of his pillow Jacob made an altar. Cannot we make somehow our earthly labors and cares all suggest God to us?

Let each make his vow. It is a noble thing for a boy or young man to resolve: As the Lord shall bless and help me, so will I, as I grow up and am successful, devote time and money to his honor. A young person should feel some ambition to do good and great things for the welfare and happiness of mankind.

Pebbles.

"DARLING, this potato is only half done." "Then eat the done half, love."

....The water in our harbors is modest. It rarely tries to rise above its piers.

....One of the earliest female archery clubs we read about was when Ruth was out in the field with her Boaz and harrows.

....*Father:* "Charley, I see no improvement in your marks." *Charley:* "Yes, Papa; it is high time you had a serious talk with the teacher, or else he'll keep on that way forever."

...."If Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud-mouthed fellow on a street-corner, "he'll just have his hands full." The crowd looked at the man's ears and smiled.

....Rev. Dr. Hall said every blade of grass was a sermon. The next day he was amusing himself by clipping his lawn, when a parishioner said: "That's right, Doctor. Cut your sermons short."

....At a printers' festival, lately, the following toast was offered: "Woman! Second only to the press in the dissemination of news." The ladies are yet undecided whether to regard this as a compliment or otherwise.

...."Does Sister Annie ever say anything about me, Bub?" inquired Augustus of Annie's little brother, while waiting in the parlor. "Yes," replied Bub. "She says, if you'd rockers on yer shoes, they'd make nice cradles for me."

....They were on their wedding tour, and she said: "Darling, why did you choose me?" "I saw you sweeping the library one day." "Then you chose me because I did not disdain the broom?" "No; but because you could not handle it well."

....A Galveston school-teacher had a great deal of trouble making a boy understand his lesson. Finally, however, he succeeded, and, drawing a long breath, remarked to the boy: "If it wastn't for me, you would be the biggest donkey on Galveston Island."

....A Galveston colored servant, on her way home with a basket of pilfered groceries, meets a friend. "How is you comin' on wid dem white folks?" "I'se gwine to leab 'em. Dey hasn't paid dar groceryman in sich a long time I'se ashamed to meet him on de street."

...It is sometimes said that the apprentice is the most careful of barbers; but recently one was employed in one of the down-town shops, with such ill success that the court-plaster trade became very active, and his employer said: "Johnny, you have missed your vocation. You would do better at opening oysters."

....A Philadelphia lady is so opposed to anything suggestive of card playing that she will not even have a deal table in her kitchen. And she wants to be translated, like Elijah, so that she may escape "shuffling off" this mortal coil. And she can't bear to hear any allusion to Gabriel's "last trump" and won't have a "tray" in the house.

....A sentry placed before a powder-magazine sees his colonel approach, smoking an imported Havana cigar. He presents arms, and says, firmly but respectfully: "Pardon me, Colonel; but smoking is not allowed here." The Colonel, with a superb gesture, flings away the cigar and gives the faithful sentinel a louis d'or. As soon as he has got round the corner, the faithful sentinel, with proud tears on his rugged countenance, picks up the cigar and finishes it, with every manifestation of delight.

....THE ZOÖLOGIST'S WOOING.

When first I saw you, Eland deer,
My hart it did repine;
Because I gnu how good you were,
And wished that you ermine.

When I your tapir fingers pressed,
Upon that eve in May,
The glance you gave me sealed my fate
And I'm still yours to-day.

I'll never break ape art the lynx
That bind my heart to thine,
Till I shall lion my last couch
And in my grave recline.

Gaze, Eland deer, upon me now!
(That's civet pleases you),
One glance from your bright eyes will light
This moldering fire anew.

And if it is for porcupine,
Though it should ruin me,
I'll bring as many hamstu you
As one could wish to see.

But, then, of course, weak antelope,
For that would be a boar;
But we can stay right here rat home,
And I'll never leave you mohr.

Ministerial Register.

BAPTIST.

ALLISON, R. P., Chicago, called to Barrington, Ill.
BACON, A. M., Dundee, Ill., declines call to Plainfield, Ill., and also to Geneva Lake, Wis., and accepts call to Oak Park, Ill.
BOAZ, CHAS., accepts call to Bunker Hill, Ind.
FARNHAM, P. P., St. Louis, Mich., resigns.
FISHER, OTIS, died, recently, at Englewood, Ill., aged 72.
GALLUP, H. M., accepts call to Saline, Mich.
GARTON, JOSEPH V., of last class of Rochester Sem., accepts call to Meriden, Conn.
HENRY, J. W., Williamston, Mich., resigns.
HOBART, C. H., ord. at Aurora, Ill.
KELLOGG, I. P., West Cornwall, Vt., resigns.
PUTNAM, G. W., accepts call to Parma, Mich.
SIZER, HENRY P., died, recently, at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 65.
SWEET, N. L., De Soto, Wis., resigns.
VAN WINKLE, P., Litchfield, Mich., resigns.
WILCOX, SHELDON E., ord. at Homer, N. Y.
WOOD, JACOB A., died, recently, at North Wilna, N. Y., aged 78.

CONGREGATIONAL.

AYRES, M. C., Niantic, Conn., resigns.
BISSELL, L. B., ord. at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 21st.
CASE, H. P., Olathe, Kan., resigns.
CRONIN, HENRY C., Coventryville, accepts call to Hamilton, N. Y.
EBBS, EDWARD, inst. at Unionville, Ont.
FAY, S. P., Bangor, Me., accepts call to Village ch., Dorchester, Mass., one year.
FREELAND, S. M., New Haven, invited to Thomaston, Conn., one year.
LOOMIS, S. L., last class Andover, called to the York-st. ch., Newport, Ky.
MILLS, CHARLES P., ord. at Newburyport, Mass.
MORTON, ALPHA, Oakham, Mass., called to First ch. Wells Me.
NOBLE, FRANKLIN, Hempstead, L. I., resigns.
PALMER, FRANK, will supply at Lee and Madbury, N. H.
STOCKING, J. B., ord. at North Ridgeville, O.
TERRETT, W. R., accepts call to Dalton, Mass.
WILLETT, MAHLON, San José, accepts call to Santa Cruz, Cal.

LUTHERAN.

CROMER, J. M., becomes pastor at Washington, Ill.
HAMMA, DAVID R., died, recently, at Leetonia, O., aged 30.
KAESSMAN, G. F. A., St. Joseph, Mo., accepts call to Galena, Ill.
LUTZ, W. S., Winston, accepts call to Gibsonville, N. C.
MEISTER, EMIL, inst. at Lancaster, Penn.
O'BANNON, M. P., died, recently, at Newark, O.
POTTER, EDWIN, Maryland, removes to Minden, N. Y.
ROSENMILLER, D. P., died at Allentown, Penn., Sept. 26th, aged 72.
STUBNATZY, W. S., Fort Wayne, Ind., died recently.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BELVILLE, JOHN LATTA, died, recently, at Dayton, O., aged 80.
BLACKFORD, R. A., inst. at White Lake, N. Y.
FAIRLEE, GEORGE, ord. and inst. in Westminster ch., Troy, N. Y.
LAUGHLIN, DAVID, ord. and inst. at Manalapan, N. J.
McCAHAN, JOHN, accepts call to Poynette, Wis.
McGAUGHEY, J., invited to become settled at Laramie City, W. T.
PATTERSON, ROBERT, D.D., Cincinnati, O., dismissed to Presbytery of San Francisco, Cal.
PATTON, FRANCIS L., professor in Theological Seminary at Chicago, Ill., accepts chair in Princeton Seminary, N. J.
PORTER, JAMES B., ord. at Maryville, Tenn., for foreign mission field.
ROBERTSON, D. J., inst. at Canisteo, N. Y.
SANDS, JOHN S., inst. in Arch-street ch., Philadelphia, Penn.
SLUTER, GEORGE, Shelbyville, Ind., resigns.
TEDFORD, LYMAN B., ord. at Maryville, Tenn., for foreign mission field.
WOTRING, F R., Pittsburgh, Penn., accepts call to Wenona, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBERGER, JOHN H., accepts call to Reformed ch., Columbiana, O.
DETTERER, J. J., accepts call to Moravian church at Palmyra, N. J.
ELTERICH, WILLIAM, Bergen Point, N. J., accepts call to German Evangelical ch. in Allegheny City, Penn.
KELSEY, CHARLES, of New York East Methodist Conference, died, recently, aged 65.
MOORE, S. W., D. D., of Memphis Conference of M. E. Church, South, died, recently, aged 61.
RICE, WILLIAM HENRY (Moravian), appointed to pastorate First Moravian ch., Philadelphia, Penn.
SMYTH, CALLENDER S., ord. deacon of Moravian ch. at Bethlehem, Penn.
SPANGLER, H. T., Columbia, O., accepts call to Reformed ch., Lansingburg, Penn.

Literature.

The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.

GODET'S COMMENTARY ON THE ROMANS.*

PROFESSOR GODET, of Neuchâtel, needs no introduction in this country. His biblical studies have already won him the gratitude of many serious and intelligent readers. The *Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans*, Volume I of which is now before us in the English translation of the Rev. A. Cusin, M. A., Edinburgh, is destined to deepen our obligations to him.

This commentary belongs to a class for which we have been waiting. It is the product of a serene faith, which we hope may be taken as a sign that the storm of learned controversy is abating somewhat; or, at least, that we are approaching the stage where dry land appears and where Christian life may resume its serenity. The whole century has been marked with the appearance, in rapid succession, of really great and learned commentaries on the Scriptures. It would seem that learning, research, literary ability, critical judgment, and even conjecture had done what could be done to reach the ultimate facts and meanings which lie beneath the text of Holy Scripture. Yet even the ablest and most useful of these works are disturbed by, at least, the echoes of debate and conflict. Many of them are saturated with the critical and rationalizing spirit. Meyer, the greatest of all the recent commentators on the New Testament, as far as the Epistle to the Romans is concerned, is no exception. Probably this was unavoidable. During all these years faith has been disturbed. The strongest spirits could not abide wholly in undisturbed peace.

Yet, surely, we have all felt, as we have seen one and another essential point made good against unbelief, that there was to come from all this contention something better; that the noblest part would not, after all, fall to him who had defended the truth of God against infidel attack; but to him on whose mind all the gathered light and knowledge of scholarship was to be permitted to shine peacefully, and who could state his faith without seeming to be fighting for it, and make it shine among men without dimming or cooling it by intimations of unbelief.

Professor Godet is a commentator of this class. He makes faith grow under his sentences. He expounds the Gospel in a way which builds it up in your mind. He is not unacquainted with men and their thoughts. He knows his age and its unbelief. He apprehends that the life of individuals and of the Church is languishing because it fails to strike its roots into the fruitful soil of apostolic revelation. He mourns over the "sickly sanctification" which is evolved from "simple morality of nature," and warns his readers that "the least obscuration of the divine mind, communicated to the world by means of apostolic revelation, has for its immediate effect diminution of spiritual life and strength." But he approaches his work in an untroubled hopefulness and with a simple (we were about to say light-hearted) faith that Christ is the "wisdom of God and the power of God." He believes, with Coleridge and Luther, that the Epistle to the Romans is the profoundest book in existence; in every word you are face to face with the unfathomable; your heart re-echoes as you read the expression of M. de Pressensé, "cathedrals of thought."

The first chapter of the introduction treats of the life of St. Paul. It makes good use of the now abundant material, and, without descending to controversy, meets unbelief with the appropriate answer; not failing, by the way, to employ its concessions for the confirmation of faith.

With regard to the apostle himself, the author is inclined to believe that he may have seen the Lord in his ministry at Jerusalem; which we doubt very much. He refers to the imperative call of the apostle, and traces its effect in his later course. His experience was, he says, that of the "strong man" overcome by "a stronger." Unlike the other apostles, who were called freely and followed as of choice, Paul felt that he had been taken by divine force into his sacred office. He was not asked: "Wilt thou." It was said unto him: "Woe to thee if thou obey not." To this view of his call the author traces Paul's subsequent renunciation of all recompense from the Churches. It was as if he would introduce into his ministry, for his own comfort, a principle of voluntariness which he felt was absent from its origin. As to the divine reasons for the institution of a thirteenth apostleship, side by side with the other twelve, Godet finds them in this: that the time had come when the particularistic work founded in Abraham was to pass into the great current of humanity. Paul was not a substitute for Judas, as if his place had been prematurely filled (which some have alleged), nor for the martyred James. He is the substitute for a converted Israel. It fell to him to do the work they were appointed to do, but which they declined. In him God's grace was to expand itself to the dimensions of the whole world. In Israel's place and stead he was to be what they would not be—"salvation unto the ends of the earth." The author gives an impressive picture of Paul as he stood forth in the fullness of apostolic maturity and marked with the strong features of his individual character. We quote this extract as an example: "He combined with the power of inward and meditative concentration all the gifts of practical action. His mind descended to the most minute details of ecclesiastical administration as easily as it mounted the steps of the mystic ladder whose top reaches the divine throne."

The thorough analysis and mapping out of the course of thought through the epistle show how well the author has responded to the saying of Calvin about it: "*Methodica est.*" The drift of his work may be gathered from his estimate of Morison's monograph on Romans, "a unique specimen of learning and sound exegetical judgment." He admits, nevertheless, that Meyer's is the indispensable commentary. His own exegetical work is done with knowledge and insight; but no less with a fruitful Christian sympathy. The author does not oppress his pages with dogmatic orthodoxy, as Olshausen did; neither does he proffer pious reflections where manly thought is required. It seems to have been given to him to be one of those interpreters of Holy Scripture who let the word fly alive from their lips.

* COMMENTARY ON ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS. By F. GODET, D.D., Professor of Theology, Neuchâtel. Translated from the French by Rev. A. CUSIN, M. A., Edinburgh. Vol. I. T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh. Imported by the Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $2.00.

A LOCAL HISTORY.*

THE second edition of the *Historical Collections* by Hon. Holmes Ammidown, a retired merchant of this city, has recently been published, and the volumes we have just received are so full of interest and contain so many valuable facts and *data* relating to the early history of the towns that comprise a portion of what is now Worcester County, in Massachusetts, that special attention is again called to the work. An extended and most complete history is given of Oxford, Dudley, Webster, Sturbridge, Charlton, and Southbridge, towns in the Bay State, and the town of Woodstock, in Connecticut, which for about sixty years from its first settlement was regarded as belonging to the Province of Massachusetts. The first hundred pages of Volume I are devoted to the Reformation in France, giving the rise and progress of the Huguenot Church. The author proceeds next to tell the history of Oxford, which was settled by a band of French refugees, who after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes were anxious to escape the yoke of French intolerance and find a home in the New World. Maps, copies of original documents, portraits, references attest the historical faithfulness with which the books are written and add greatly to the interest of the reader. The ecclesiastical and educational affairs of the towns are narrated most accurately, and full biographical notices are given of the leading citizens. A most interesting chapter is devoted to the history of the town of Webster, founded by Samuel Slater, called "The Father of the Cotton Manufacture of the United States." Among the many portraits in the collections are fine steel engravings of Amasa Walker, born in Woodstock, and father of General Walker, the Superintendent of Census; of Benjamin D. Hyde, of Southbridge, and father of Henry D. Hyde, a well-known Boston lawyer; and of Holmes Ammidown, the author, who lived for many years in Southbridge and has contributed so largely to the welfare of this town. If town and county histories throughout the country could be written as intelligently as the one under review, an invaluable work would be accomplished. The idea of this work is best expressed in Mr. Ammidown's own modest words, from the preface.

"The gathering of the scraps of history here presented has been the result of the employment of leisure time not required for service in a mercantile life of active labor through a period of more than forty years, and nearly all arranged in chronological order and written out after the writer had passed the bounds of threescore years and ten. If these collections shall be the means of preserving from oblivion any considerable amount of the facts therein contained, so as to enable others to use them better and more interestingly at some future period, the writer will have satisfied the extent of his aspirations."

* HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS. Containing: I. The Reformation in France; the Rise, Progress, and Destruction of the Huguenot Church. II. The History of Seven Towns, Six of which are in the County of Worcester, Massachusetts—viz., Oxford, Dudley, Webster, Sturbridge, Charlton, and Southbridge; and the Town of Woodstock, now in Connecticut. By Holmes Ammidown. Second Edition, including Reference Table and Index, with plates and maps. In two volumes. 8vo. pp. xii, 569; viii, 696. New York: Published by the author. For sale by Chas. L. Woodward, 78 Nassau Street, and Leggat & Co., 3 Beekman Street. Price, $6.

....*The International Review* for September has only appeared on our desk this week. Professor Bonamy Price writes on "Money" with the easy confidence which everywhere distinguishes him. We doubt whether in the definition of *value*, which seems to him so plain, he escapes from that qualification of meaning which he complains that Professor Walker leaves in the term, and which is probably the result of attempting to define a word whose meaning is relative. Mr. Hubbard collects matter for the destruction of the "Myth of the Virgin" from a field which Rome has considered her own. He brings early tradition, the art of the Catacombs, the recent discoveries at the Church of St. Clement, the mosaics of S. Maria Maggiore, and the decoration of the Norman churches at Palermo into court against the dogma. The article is based on careful studies. We cannot be persuaded by the examples given that Henry Tenisod wrote anything superior to Heine nor worthy of Catullus. The articles on George Whitfield and on Lamenais are both well done; but "*vividus vultus, vividi oculi, vividæ manus, denique omnia vivida*" was not originally "applied to a German Reformer." It is in Longinus. The opening article for October, on Emile Augier, is an essay on an author whose plays have never been in favor here. That he is himself a pure man and is actuated in his work by a love of what is good and a genuine hatred of the bad we are willing to believe; but it would be an unhappy day for our people when virtue needs to be recommended and vice to be scourged in the way he chooses to take. At the risk of offending Mr. Matthews, we are still proud that the American feeling on all matters of this kind requires the presentation to be *virginibus puerisque*. Whoever wishes to peruse a truly worthy study of the Puritan times could hardly do better than to give his attention to Mr. Ellis's article on "John Cotton in Church and State." The author has done well in giving John Cotton a political as well as a ministerial character, and in describing him in this double position as the "ministerial head of the Puritan commonwealth." Mr. Carroll D. Wright's article on the "Census and its Methods" is well calculated to quiet the apprehension of fraud which has disturbed many persons. It unfolds the provisions which have been made by General Walker against both carelessness, mistake, and fraud, and shows how on all these points the possibilities of error which must always haunt the progress of so gigantic a work are reduced to the lowest dimensions. Equally reassuring is the paper contributed by Mr. Bradford, "A Bird's-eye View of our Railroad System," and it would be more reassuring if we could accept it without qualification. We *do* think that there still are needless abuses in our management of railways, both in the treatment of property and passengers. We cannot believe that all which lies within the limits of easy possibility has been achieved while, in general, there are no porters in the stations to receive small luggage, no protection against theft in the trains, and so long as luggage has to be transported to and from the trains at such exorbitant rates. Still, there is great weight in Mr. Bradford's view of the matter. The railways are plainly entitled to the benefit of it.——In *Scribner's Monthly* for October "The Grandissimes" comes to an end, and the "Life of Jean François Millet" advances to a second part. The illustrations reproduced by the "Yves and Barret" process do not satisfy us. We have, however, seen better, and, as the process is new, are willing to be patient. "The New South," by Sidney Lanier, is too good by a half to be accepted without qualification. What his "faith brings nigh" is all coming; but, to our cooler vision, it is yet divided from us by how many years of patience and of wisdom we do not know. There is much good sense in Mr. Gladden's remarks on the question "To Bolt, or not to Bolt?" He is not himself the man to be suspected of want of courage. We may be sure that he would "bolt" if the question were only one of nerve or character. The time may come when a man is required to sacrifice the many and great advantages of united action and go into a minority, or perhaps into solitary advocacy; but the rule of civilized political life must be coherence and union. ——*The Oriental Church Magazine*, a quarterly, edited by the Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, chaplain of the Russian consulate in this port, has now reached the third number of Vol. II. We understand that it has a very respectable list of subscribers. The September number opens with an article on "The Ethnography of Russia," which is said to have been prepared by a member of the Russian general staff. The statement, made on the first page, of the sums spent by the imperial government in topographical surveys and maps makes us blush for ourselves. Dr. August Petermann called these maps the most superb that had ever been published in any country. Our attention has also been called to the article on the Russian Bible Society; not the old society, which never failed in its day to supply the late Dr. Robert Baird a theme for his eloquence; but a new society, formed in 1863. It seems that the old one, which numbered the Emperor Nicholas among its patrons, if we are not mistaken, grew "mystic" and unsafe, in spite of the imperial patronage, and had to be supplanted by another. Mr. Lopuchin gives us in this paper some account of the regulations which control the action of this society. Certainly they are characteristic—*in primis*, "1. To circulate only the books of the Holy Scriptures which are edited with the blessing of the Holy Synod." Yet they have been circulated into the villages, our author tells us, on such ways "as the magpies go easy"—611,506 in eleven years, and in 1872 as many as 84,976.

....*The Thoughts of the Emperor M. Aurelius Antoninus* have been translated by George Long and republished in the "Standard Series" (I. K. Funk & Co.). These *Thoughts of Antoninus* are a repertory of what was purest and noblest in the Stoic philosophy. If they do not rank as speculations with the writings of Seneca and Epictetus, they stand far above them in the humility and purity of their spirit. They are introduced in this translation by an excellent popular essay on the philosophy of the Emperor.——We find in the same "Standard Series" *John Ploughman's Pictures; or, More of His Plain Talk for Plain People*, by Charles H. Spurgeon. This is an admirable little book for its purpose. It never grows dull. The author, Mr. Spurgeon, keeps his bow in taut string to the end, and sends his last arrow as well feathered and aimed as the first. As a moral tale, it has the great merit of being neither prosy nor goody. We have not seen the English edition, and do not know how the pictures in it are executed; but it does seem to us that American artists might do better than in these illustrations. There is no good outlining in them. They should be sketched over again with a more skillful hand. Since writing the above, we have received a 16mo edition of the above work from the house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, in which the illustrations are much better. In running over this edition, our eye falls on this characteristic sentence in the preface: "I have somewhat indulged the mirthful vein; but ever with so serious a purpose that I ask no forgiveness. Those who see a virtue in dullness have full permission to condemn, for a sufficient number will approve."

....The collection of *Passages from the Prose Writings of Matthew Arnold* (New York: Macmillan & Co.) may, indeed, be not inaptly compared to a vase of cut flowers; for the garden has been culled—a garden of, at least, ten prose works—to gather whatever blossoms by their charm or intrinsic worth might allure the admirer to the beds themselves. Matthew Arnold, to judge him by his own aims and standards, has ever striven after "real thought, real light, real sweetness, real beauty," after whatever promised to make life liberal or humane, elevated or virtuous, whether in the branches of science or art, philosophy or religion. His ideal seems to be the Greek *ciquia*—a finely-

tempered nature, with the notion of perfection as education brings us to conceive it, a harmonious perfection, in which the characters of refinement and intelligence are predominant. And his method of working through culture is to make the best that has been thought and known in the world current everywhere; to make all men live in an atmosphere where they may use ideas, nourished yet not bound by them. His views are exceeding broad, carrying him to the extreme border of the Established Church, somewhere in the neighborhood of Dean Stanley, probably beyond him and more or less isolated. Though his inadequate notion of the Atonement would leave him only half Evangelical, yet there can be no doubt as to his inculcating the spirit of Jesus, together with a view of righteousness which raises his books far above sentimentalism.

....Among books of the highest scholarship the Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have sent us *Peregrinus Proteus:* "An Investigation into certain Relations subsisting between De Morte Peregrini, the two Epistles of Clement to the Corinthians, the Epistle to Diognetus, the Bibliotheca of Photius, and other writings." A special edition from the press of Messrs. T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh, has been imported by the Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, and is sold by them for six dollars. The author, Mr. Cotterill, has subjected the works named to an exhaustive examination, and reached the conclusion that they are jocose parodies of ancient originals, made not by the imitation of any definite treatises, but by clever parodies of fragments picked out here and there and united into a truly protean conglomerate, which in one line suggests one author and in the next another. He traces the literary fraud which he has attempted to expose down to the times of the revival of learning, and offers plausible grounds for believing that Necephorus Callistus Xantopulus, called for his style the "ecclesiastical Thucydides" and for his credulity the "theological Pliny," was in the early part of the fourteenth century the literary Proteus with whom these frauds originated. He believes also that Henry Stephens (Henri Estienne), the author of the "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ" (A. D. 1572) was acquainted with these frauds and *post factum* contributed to their success.

....The Rev. W. H. Daniels has an article in *The National Repository* for September on "Modern British Methodism," in which he makes at least two singular errors. First, he says that the change in the mode of ordination in the Wesleyan Conference introducing the laying on of hands occurred in 1834. The change took place two years later, at the Conference of 1836, of which Jabez Bunting was president. Second, he says that "William Thompson, of 'Halifax Circular' fame, and four other disaffected brothers joined themselves" to Alexander Kilham, and the six set up the "New Connexion." William Thompson did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he was one of a committee appointed to ascertain if Kilham desired to return to the Conference. He died, in 1799, in connection with the Wesleyan body and his name appears among the mortuary notices in the minutes of the Conference.

....Professor Frederic Huidekoper, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Meadville, Pa., sends us the second edition of *Indirect Testimony of History to the Genuineness of the Gospels* (James Miller, New York). The book is small, but good, and replete with matter which, when duly considered, must fortify the believer, even if it should not convert the unbeliever.——The enlarged edition of the *History of the English People*, by John Henry Green, M. A. (Harper & Brothers), has now reached Volume IV. We have already called attention to the new points of this work and to the advantages it has over the original in one volume. We only add here that Volume IV ends the work and covers the period of the Revolution from 1683 to 1760, and of modern Europe from 1760 to 1815. It contains a copious index of the whole.

....*Queer Pets at Marcy's*, by Olive Thorne Miller (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.), is a collection of many interesting facts of natural history incorporated in a story, which removes it from the genus of text-books, and, consequently, does not "scare away" young readers. The incidents are told in a pleasant, chatty way, and the descriptive and instructive portions, as the title would suggest, confined principally to such members of the animal kingdom as we are tolerably familiar with. The book is handsomely gotten up, and beautifully illustrated by J. C. Beard.——*Sunday*, published by the same firm, is a good, substantial volume, consisting of fifty-two weekly numbers, containing a variety of entertaining serial stories, sketches, poems, and anecdotes. The book is profusely illustrated and has 410 pages.

....W. A. Hauser has translated from Selden's "Syrian Deities" *The Fabulous Gods denounced in the Bible* (J. B. Lippincott & Co.). Although the Latin original of this little book was published in 1617, by John Selden, best known to us by his "Table-Talk," it continues to be an authority and is now for the first time laid before English readers. The researches of Layard and Rawlinson, Movers and others, have greatly increased the sum of knowledge on this subject. But John Selden was a penetrating and indefatigable scholar. He is said to have devoted twenty years to this book. It is an evidence of his acumen that he came very near achieving the modern identification of Ashtoreth with Venus, and did actually state this as possibly true.

....To have first appeared in that admirable periodical for the young, "St. Nicholas," is a sufficient endorsement for almost anything in the line of juvenile fiction; and it is, therefore, not a matter of surpise to find *A Jolly Fellowship*, by Frank R. Stockton, author of "Rudder Grange," a most delightful story. Just published in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and profusely illustrated, it cannot fail to be an important acquisition to youthful readers. The characters are all well-drawn and the incidents new and full of good, healthy fun. Though manifestly a book for the young, few "grown-up" people would fail to be entertained by a perusal of this jolly, crisp little tale.

....*Percy's Pocket Dictionary of Coney Island* is more than a common guide-book. The book is small and convenient. The maps are neat, sharp, and sufficient. It contains an appendix on the summer stars, which contains new subject-matter to occupy tourists at the sea-shore. There is also a treatise on bathing; but we see no notes on the resuscitation of drowned persons.——*Newport: The City by the Sea*, by J. H. Bowditch, and Appletons's *Summer Book* are composed with the view not only of supplying information, but of providing the visitor to the places described in them with some good sketches of what he has seen. In this point of view, both are excellent.

....*Hints for Home Reading* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons) is a series of chapters on books and their use, by Charles Dudley Warner, M. F. Sweetser, Edward Everett Hale, Joseph Cook, and others, edited with an introduction by Lyman Abbott. Aside from its use, the work, of course, possesses literary merit, and would afford pleasant reading to any, and especially to one who is anxious to know how and what to read. For the benefit of those who contemplate starting a library, an appendix is furnished, containing classified lists of 500, 1,000, and 2,000 volumes in all branches of standard literature.

....*Keeping One Cow*, published by the Orange Judd Company, New York, is a useful little book, giving valuable information as to the care and management of a single milch cow. The subject is thoroughly discussed, the best methods being fully described and analyzed. The book is furnished with illustrations of model stables and various breeds of cattle, and many well-known agriculturists contribute papers bearing on the subject under discussion.

....Parts 21 and 23 of *The Poetical Works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*, illustrated (New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), show that this magnificent work is going on in the rich and careful style in which it was undertaken. When completed, Mr. Longfellow may feel that, beyond those even of the most gifted of his fellows, his works have been embalmed in a monument which illustrates the sumptuousness of literature.

....John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," has written another book—*The Worst Boy in Town* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons). It is amusing enough, but some of the incidents are slightly overdrawn and improbable, while others bear a suspicious resemblance to certain portions of Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," with which work it will hardly compare favorably.

....From Robert Carter & Brothers we have a reprint of Dr. James Murdock's translation of Mosheim's *Institutes of Ecclesiastical History, Ancient and Modern*. This edition bears the date of 1880 on the title-page, which seems to be the only correction, emendation, or change of any kind made in this issue. As far as we can see, it is a reprint from the old plates.

....Parts 16, 17, and 18 of *Science for All* (New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.) have come to hand, and are done, as to type and illustrations, in a creditable manner. If the price (50 cents each part) does not carry them beyond the reach of average families, they would take the place of handsome books on scientific subjects in the house.

....*Christie's Old Organ, Saved at Sea*, and *Little Faith* are three short stories published in one volume by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. They are simple, pretty little tales for the young and especially adapted for Sunday-school libraries.

....*The Legend of St. Olaf's Kirk* is well told by Mr. George Houghton, in good and smooth meters, flowing naturally and in a poetic style, which, if it nowhere rises to the hights, is always simple and self-contained.

LITERARY NEWS.

Miss Rhoda Broughton has recently visited Oxford, to obtain material for a story of university life.

The *North American Review* for November will contain an article on Longfellow, by Anthony Trollope.

The Manchester (Eng.) *Weekly Times* is publishing in serial form a new novel, by George MacDonald, illustrative of English life and manners, entitled "Mary Marston."

The many literary friends of Mr. Benjamin H. Ticknor will be glad to learn that he has returned to the book trade, becoming again a partner in the firm of James R. Osgood & Co.

Messrs. Newman & Co., of London, have in press a revised second addition of the First Series of Mr. Samuel Phillips Day's "Life and Society in America." The second series of the same work will also be issued some time during this month.

Mr. Carlyle has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to superintend the preparation of his biography. The book will be written jointly by Mr. Froude and Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, a niece of the author. Mr. Carlyle, it is said, will contribute several chapters himself.

A full report of the proceedings of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, held in Philadelphia last week, will be issued in book form, on November 1st, by the *Presbyterian Journal*, of that city. The work will be edited by Messrs. R. M. Patterson, D.D., and J. B. Dales, D.D., who were appointed by the Council for that purpose.

The first three volumes of "Modern Classics," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are nearly ready, and will contain Longfellow's "Evangeline," "Courtship of Miles Standish," and "Favorite Poems"; Emerson's "Culture," "Behavior," "Beauty," "Books," "Art," "Eloquence," "Power," "Wealth," "Illusions"; "Whittier's "Snowbound," "Tent on the Beach," and "Favorite Poems."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Historical Studies of Church-Building in the Middle Ages. Venice, Siena, Florence. By Charles Eliot Norton. 8vo, pp. vi, 331. New York: Harper & Brothers.....

A Year of Wreck. A True Story. By a Victim. 12mo, pp. 472. The same.....

Miscellaneous Works of Lord Macaulay. Edited by his sister, Lady Trevelyan. In five volumes. 8vo, pp. 628, 654, 670, 669, 670. The same.....

New Colorado and the Santa Fé Trail. By A. A. Hayes, Jr., A. M. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 200. The same.....

The Italian *Principia*. Part I. A First Italian Course, containing a Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise Book, with Vocabularies on the plan of Dr. William Smith's "*Principia Latina*." 12mo, pp. vi, 231. The same.....

Franklin-Square Library. No. 142. A Sailor's Sweetheart. An account of the wreck of the sailing ship "Waldershare," from the narrative of Mr. William Lee, second mate. By W. Clark Russel. 8vo, paper, pp. 81. The same. $0 15

Over the Way; or, Ned Harris's Resolve. By the author of "Anna Clayton," "The Golden Legacy," etc. To which is added "Brave." By Mrs. T. R. Grimth. With Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 212. New York: National Temperance Society and Publication House, 58 Read Street..... 1 00

Ups and Downs, all Smiles no Frowns. By M. J. Tilsley. With colored illustrations. 4to, pp. 32. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co..... 2 00

Penciled Fly-Leaves. A Book of Essays in Town and Country. By John James Piatt. 16mo, pp. 200. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co..... 1 50

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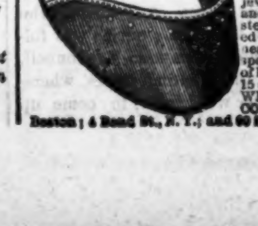

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Religious Intelligence.

THE COUNCIL OF THE REFORMED ALLIANCE.

Our account of the proceedings of the Council opens this week with the morning session of Monday, Sept. 27th, the fourth day. Dr. Brown, of Richmond, Va., occupied the chair. Dr. Prime, from the Business Committee, reported a resolution declaring it impracticable for the Alliance to appoint delegates to the Methodist Council to be held in London, in 1881, inasmuch as the constitution of the Alliance does not provide for the reciprocation of such correspondence. Dr. Nelson said he offered the resolution looking to the appointment of the delegates contemplated at the suggestion of a distinguished Methodist divine of London. Principal Cairns wanted the resolution so amended as to indicate there was no want of sympathy with the Methodist brethren or their work, so highly esteemed by this body. The Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Judge Jones, of Baltimore, and others advocated representation of the Alliance in the Methodist Council, after which the whole subject was recommitted to the Business Committee.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee, of which Dr. Knox, of Belfast, is chairman or "convener," to collect information concerning the formulas of the election and ordination of ruling elders, together with their functions, etc., in the various branches of the Presbyterian body. Belfast, Ireland, was chosen as the place of the next meeting, to be held in 1884. The Committee on Creeds and Confessions reported, through its chairman, Dr. Schaff, the report consisting of a mere statement of the Churches that had reported their creeds, and providing for the appointment of a committee to examine and formulate these. The report was adopted.

Dr. Van Zandt, of New Brunswick, N. J., read a paper, which was the order of the day, on the subject of "Creeds," in which he defended the word creed and met objections to the use of accepted formulas of belief, but urged moderation in the terms of subscription. "Bible Revision" was the theme of a paper by Dr. T. W. Chambers, of New York. It was a very thorough review of the whole movement, as to its necessity, anticipated results, and as to the eminent scholarship, piety, and entire competency of the Revision Committee. He thought that the work would commend itself, in the course of time, to the acceptance of pulpit, pew, and family. Dr. Morris, of Cincinnati, read an able paper on "Presbyterianism and Education." He contrasted the tendency of education, as conducted on the one side by the Roman Catholic Church and on the other by Protestantism. The former trains, while Presbyterianism educates. Rome cloisters learning; Presbyterianism diffuses it. He showed the effects of the Reformation on popular knowledge, claiming that it was not only an insurrection of the soul, as Guizot says; but also the insurrection of the intellect, and one that exerted a benign influence on not only Europe, but all humanity. He claimed for Luther the principle that lies at the base of all modern systems of popular education—the right to tax the people for the education of the young, for the good of the commonwealth.

The discussion of Dr. Flint's paper on "Agnosticism" being the order, Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, Va., attacked certain features of it vigorously, charging it with sneering at church discipline, and impugned the honor of a man's assailing the creed he had solemnly subscribed. Dr. Boggs, of Atlanta, found much in the paper of Dr. Flint to commend. It was the ablest he had ever heard, yet he found some grounds of exception; believing, however, if Prof. Flint were fully understood, he would prove to be in entire harmony with the Presbyterian Standards on all points. Principal Grant, of Canada, fully endorsed all the positions taken by Prof. Flint. The discussion was warm and protracted, and enlisted, among others, Principal Caven, of Toronto, who sought to calm the storm; but he was followed by his fellow-townsman, Macdonnell, who rearoused the agitating forces, whereupon the matter went over, to come up again.

At the afternoon session Dr. Roberts, of the Calvinistic Methodist Church, took the chair. The first paper read was by Principal Kinross, of Sydney, on the "Condition of Religion in New South Wales." He said that of the 700,000 population of the colony not one-third attended any place of worship, 207,000 are members of the Church of England, 164,000 are Roman Catholics, and the remainder scattered among various denominations, not one-tenth of the whole number being Presbyterians. The system of education is national, and, though unsectarian, is not altogether secular. The next paper was "Presbyterianism in Relation to Civil and Religious Liberty," by the Rev. Dr. Scovel, of Pittsburgh. It was largely a development of the views taken by Dr. Paxton on this subject in his opening sermon.

"Politics and Religion" was the subject discussed very ably during the next half hour by Dr. Atwater, of Princeton. Following this paper, Dr. Duff, by invitation of the Council, spoke of the condition of religion and education in Tasmania; which was once a colony set apart to banished convicts, but now free from nearly all reminders of that fact. The population is at present about 110,000, of which 50,000 are Episcopalians, over 20,000 Roman Catholics, and 10,000 Presbyterians. Henry Day, Esq., of New York, at this point moved to refer the application of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church to the committee provided for by a resolution of Saturday.

At the evening session Francis Brown Douglass, advocate, of Edinburgh, was in the chair. The papers read were on "Presbyterian Catholicity," in which Geo. C. Hutton, D.D., of Paisley, discussed that branch of the subject related to the mission-field and offered suggestions as to co operation in the work. Principal McVicar, of Montreal, followed, defining catholicity and showing the adaptability thereto in Presbyterianism. The subject was concluded by President Campbell, of Rutgers College, showing the points of agreement among all bearing the Presbyterian name and holding to Presbyterian polity.

On Tuesday, the fifth day, Dr. Lang, of Glasgow, presided in the morning. The Business Committee reported, recommending the appointment of a committee to prepare a friendly letter to all the Churches of the Alliance on some of the practical matters before the Council. It was adopted. The order of the day was then taken up. It was "The Vicarious Sacrifices of Christ." It was treated of first by Dr. Jno. Cairns, of Edinburgh, and next by Dr. A. A. Hodge, of Princeton. Both these papers took the commonly received Calvinistic view of the subject. After the reading of Dr. Hodge's paper, a paper was read by Dr. Witherspoon, of Petersburgh, Va., on "Future Retribution," which took the ground that it is eternal. He based his argument chiefly on the meaning of the Greek words and phrases used in the New Testament to express it. The discussion of papers now began, that of Dr. Van Zandt on "Creeds and Confessions" taking the precedence. Dr. Sloane, of Allegheny, Penn., led off, arguing that creeds always have been a necessity of the Christian Church, both for the benefit of those within the pale and as a bulwark against errors without, seeking to enter. The Rev. James Nish (of the Mission Synod of New Hebrides) said he had come to the Council hoping it was going to simplify and unify the creeds of Churches here represented. He had subscribed, in taking ordination vows, to the Confession of Faith and Catechisms, the Declaration and Testimony of the Orthodox Presbyterian Synod, and had bound himself to maintain the faith contended for by the martyrs in all the persecutions of Scotland; but for the last fourteen years he had been on a mission-field admitting heathen and cannibals on a creed that could all be written on a page of note-paper. The creed he referred to was that used by the missionaries of the London Missionary Society.

Principal McVicar pointed out that the creed for private members in the Presbyterian Church is nothing more than a profession of faith in Christ of the simplest kind, and that practically the creed of the public teacher or preacher need not be long. He then proceeded to show that great freedom of discussion is permissible in Presbyterian synods and assemblies.

Prof. Calderwood was not surprised that many were desiring a greater simplicity of creed, and were anxious for a degree of liberty greater than now enjoyed; but he counseled caution in those directions, as fidelity to the Church is quite above the liberty of the individual in the Church. Fidelity to the Church is fidelity to the Master. Accordingly, we must put the responsibility of the Church for its teachings above any liberty which may belong to the individual in respect to his own teachings. He hoped the Council would accomplish much in the course indicated; but, to do it well, it must not be done speedily or without great deliberation. The discussion was continued by William Neely, Esq., of New York, Dr. Van Nest, of Philadelphia, Dr. Skinner, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Wallace, of Wooster, Ohio, each filling up his full allowance of time, until the hour of adjournment. A motion was then adopted appointing a committee of divines of the various branches of the Reformed and Presbyterian Churches embraced within the Alliance, to consider the desirableness of defining the "Consensus of the Reformed Confessions as required by our Constitution," and report at the next Council.

At the afternoon session Prof. Hofmeyr, of the Cape of Good Hope, was in the chair. A paper of great power, on "Church Extension in Large Cities," was read by Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia. It was replete with encouraging facts and helpful suggestions concerning city evangelization. An additional paper on the same subject was prepared by Dr. Wm. J. R. Taylor, of Newark, N.J.; but, owing to sickness of its author, extracts from it were read by Dr. Dales, of Philadelphia. Dr. Reid, of Pittsburgh, read a paper on "Church Extension in Sparsely Settled Districts." Dr. Knox, of Belfast, followed in an able essay on the "Evangelization of Ireland." He referred to the power of Romanism over Ireland, and to the effects of the Presbyterianism of Ulster. Of the 5,000,000 of people in Ireland only about one-fourth are Protestants; but they are growing, and he predicted that Ireland shall one day sparkle as a brilliant in the crown of Christ. The work is little more than begun; but it has been begun in earnest. A church has been erected and a minister located in every town of importance on the island.

At the evening session (W. P. Webb, Esq., of Alabama, in the chair) the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago, read an able paper on "Sabbath-Schools: Their Use and Abuse." He was followed by the Rev. Alex. MacLeod, of Birkenhead, England, on "The Children's Portion in the Sabbath Service." He was heard with very great interest. There was also an address by Dr. Wilson, of Wilmington, N. C., on "Evangelists and Evangelistic Work." Miscellaneous discussion on the above topics, participated in by Judge Strong, the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, and others, terminated the sitting.

On Wednesday, Dr. Main, of Edinburgh, presiding, the Committee on Credentials reported that they had before them "two applications: first, from delegates from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; second, from delegates of the Reformed Presbytery of Philadelphia. After a careful consideration of all the facts and claims in these cases, "your Committee recommend the adoption of the following minute: In the judgment of the Council the adoption of the constitution of the Alliance by churches should precede the admission of their delegates; and, in the absence of evidence that the constitution has been adopted by either of these churches, the delegates cannot be received." Over this resolution the Council grew stormy, confused, and, as to parliamentary usage, badly tangled. This grew out of the different modes of doing business in European and American deliberative bodies. There was a motion to adopt, another to recommit, and then Dr. Bruce, of Glasgow, moved that the delegates and deputies of the two Churches be admitted, the appearance here of the delegates being taken as evidence of willingness to accept the constitution of the Alliance. After a protracted discussion, Principal Rainey offered the following resolution, which was agreed to and the report as amended was adopted.

"Finding that the Council are unable *hoc statu* to admit as members brethren representing Churches whose relation to our constitution has not been explained and cannot now be considered; resolved, to appoint a committee to consider the whole matter of the admission of Churches who may in future send delegates to meetings of this Council."

The order of the day was taken up, and all the papers read at the session were on the subject of the "Theology of the Reformed Churches." Dr. Matthews read a brief epitome of a paper sent by Prof. Van Oosterzee, of Utrecht, in which he considered the subject in its relation to the conflict between the Reformed faith and rationalism in Holland. Prof. Alexander Mitchell, of Scotland, reviewed the Reformed theology with reference to the Westminster Standards; and Prof. Apple, of Lancaster, Pa., treated the subject, showing the influence exerted on it by Zwingle, Melancthon, and Calvin. The report of the Committee on Creeds and Confessions, laid over from the previous day, was considered. It recommended the appointment of a committee to report to the next Council on the advisability of defining the consensus of the Reformed Confessions.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Jas. Maxwell Rodgers, of Derry, Ireland, presided. Papers were read by the Rev. Mr. Bannerman, of Perth, on "Grounds and Methods of Admission to Sealing Ordinances"; by Dr. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, on "Baptism"; and by Dr. Jonathan Edwards, of Danville Theological Seminary, Ky., on the "Use and Province of Church Discipline."

At the evening session there were papers on "Sabbath Observance," "Temperance," and "Popular Amusements." Dr. Cuyler, while highly commending healthful recreation for Christians, opposed theatergoing and miscellaneous dancing.

On Thursday delegates from the Reformed Presbytery of Philadelphia were admitted, and there were valuable papers on "Foreign Missions," by Dr. Mitchell, of Scotland, Dr. Paxton, and Dr. Wilson, of Baltimore, followed by a general discussion. In the afternoon there were interesting papers by Dr. Herrick Johnson, Dr. Lang, Dr. Haydn, and Dr. Barr; and in the evening there were short addresses on foreign missions.

On Friday, Dr. Prime presiding, the time allowed for the hearing of each paper was reduced to twenty minutes, instead of thirty, as heretofore. The Standing Committee on Continental Churches reported that an effort to secure larger incomes for ministers in the Waldensian churches had attained some degree of success, and recommendations were made looking to greater efficiency on the part of this Committee. A fund of $30,000 is being raised to aid the Waldensian pastors. Reports were heard from delegates on the state of religion in France, Switzerland, Moravia, Italy, Spain, and Ireland. Dr. McIntosh, of Belfast, read a paper on "Our Relations to the Struggling Churches on the Continent," suggesting practical ways of aiding and strengthening them. The Rev. Adolph Monod, whose remarks were rather in French than English, took an exceedingly hopeful view of the prospects of the band of Protestants scattered through the French Republic. The Rev. A. F. Buscarlet, of Lausanne, thought the great question of the day, the relation of church and state, is being most thoroughly worked out by Switzerland. Extracts from a paper written by the Rev. F. Cizar, of Klobouk, Austria, on "The State of Religion in Moravia," were read, and "The Free Church of Italy" had a hearing through an address by the Rev. A. Arrighi, of Florence. The papers of the previous day, on "Home Mission Work" and other subjects, were then discussed by the Rev. Robert Howie, of Glasgow, Henry Day, Esq., of New York, and Dr. George Smith, of Edinburgh. The condition of the Church in Spain was treated of by the Rev. John Jameson, of Madrid. Dr. Rodgers, of Londonderry, Ireland, made some very bright and amusing remarks about the condition of Ireland. Stuart Gray, Esq., the future Earl of Murray, spoke of Colportage in Scotland. The Rev. Mr. McDonnell, of Toronto, discussed the Hon. Mr. Dodge's paper on "Temperance" in a way so radically liberal as to shock the house into silence. The other speakers of the morning were Drs. Murkland, of Baltimore, and Taylor, of Newark.

In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Nish, a dark, heavy, short-built, talkative man, from Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia, was chairman. Reports, papers, and addresses were made on the desiderata of Presbyterian history by Drs. Mitchell and others. A paper by Dr. Breed had for its subject "The Diffusion of Presbyterian Literature." Mr. Nish made a protracted statement concerning the Young Presbyterian Church in Australia, containing upward of 430 congregations. Papers on "Revivals of Religion," by Dr. E. F. Hatfield, of New York, and Prof. Steele, of Philadelphia, on "Personal Religion," concluded the business of the session.

The moderator of the evening meeting was Jacob Rader, Esq., of Easton, Pa. Two thousand people, it was estimated, were unable to gain admission to the Academy of Music, and from these Horticultural Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The evening was chiefly devoted to the hearing of papers on the state of religion in Bohemia, Spain, and Italy. An address was made in French by M. Reveillaud, of Paris, and translated as read by Dr. Dodds, of Glasgow.

On Saturday Professor Kerr, of Pittsburgh, occupied the chair. The entire session was taken up with miscellaneous business. Some of the more important items were the adoption of modes of helping struggling Continental churches and directing letters of greeting to be sent to the Free Church of Breslau and the Methodist Ecumenical Council, to be held next year in London, praying for the success of the Conference and adopting resolutions concerning co-operation of all the Reformed Churches in mission work.

After the adoption of the letter of cordial greetings to be sent down to all the Churches of the Alliance, Dr. Schaff proposed the Doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," which he started himself, and which the Council seemed to sing with most emphatic vigor and warmth. It was too much, however, for the chairman, Prof. Kerr, of the United Presbyterian Church, who followed the song with some remarks to the effect that the act of Dr. Schaff was discourteous toward the psalm-singers of the Alliance. Dr. Schaff made an explanation, which was accepted, and all went on smoothly to the close. Several farewell meetings were held on Sabbath evening.

A LETTER in *The Christian Observer* refers to the small number of students in the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary, in Virginia, and states that some of the candidates go to Northern institutions. This he thinks is altogether wrong. "If we are to exist as a separate Church at all, we must educate our own ministers in our own theology. The very existence of our Church demands this. The best of these young men are apt to stay North after they are educated. Every effort will be made to retain the stronger, and let the weaker men come back to us. So it is sapping our strength. And, if they do come to us with a theology and associations foreign to our Church, they are not well fitted for work among us." There are only 43 students in attendance this year. Says the writer:

"When we reflect that these are to supply the depletions in our ministry for three years, it is a gloomy prospect. It makes an average of only fourteen a year. The deaths alone in the ministry last year were nineteen, and the year before forty. Besides this, there is loss by old age, demission, removal to other churches, etc., constantly diminishing our ranks. At present, this is the only operating seminary in our Southern Church; hence, the students here, with the few stragglers who have gone to Northern seminaries, are all we have to look to. Six years ago there were seventy-seven in Union Seminary alone and over thirty at Columbia; a total of one hundred and ten. Now we have, all told, less than half that number."

....The Bishop of Lincoln has received two addresses, signed by about 2,000 clergymen, thanking him for his services in opposing the Burials' Bill and it is intimated that more are coming. A large number of the Dorsey clergy have addressed a protest against the Bill to the Archbishop of Canterbury. They say the Bill is opposed to the mind of the Church.

....The first convention of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Association will be held at New Brunswick, N. J., October 21th—24th, Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, of New York, preaching the opening sermon. The object of the convention is the promotion of the missionary spirit in theological seminaries.

....It is announced that Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, has been made coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, with the right of succession to the archdiocese.

News of the Week.

THE reduction in the public debt for September is nearly $9,000,000, and for the three months of the current fiscal year, $26,500,000. This is an improvement over the corresponding period of 1879, when the total reduction for the months of July, August, and September reached only $4,800,000. The reduction made last month in the interest-bearing debt was $12,500,000, which was effected by an expenditure of $443,827 for accrued interest and premiums, and which will result in a saving to the Treasury of $347,384, independently of the permanent saving in the annual interest charge by the liquidation of $12,500,000 of the bonded debt. The Treasurer's statement of liabilities and assets for September shows the balance in the Treasury to be, after deducting all current demands, $149,625,798, a decrease of over $7,000,000 compared with Sept. 1st.

... A dispatch from Ragusa by way of London says that the Albanians continue to assemble in the neighborhood of Dulcigno in such numbers as to render its occupation more difficult than at the outset. Riza Pasha has advised the inhabitants of Dulcigno to remove their families to a place of safety in case of bombardment; but the people have refused, saying they would rather die than submit to the Montenegrins.

....Belgium having given notice of her intention of introducing modifications in the shipping dues levied at Antwerp, Prince Bismarck has addressed a communication to the Bundesrath requesting the latter to decide on a reply to Belgium and declaring the opinion that it is expedient to assent to the proposed alteration.

....It is semi-officially reported from Paris that the French Government, while adhering to its present reserved attitude with reference to the action of the Powers in the East, is perfectly resolved not to separate from the European concert.

....The unveiling of the statue of Robert Burns took place on the 3d inst., in Central Park. The statue stands opposite the figure of Sir Walter Scott, on the Mall, and is the work of Sir John Steele, who modeled the statue of Scott.

...A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says two miners report that General Carr had a fight with a small party of Victoria's band, eighteen in number, in the Hatchet Mountains, killing them all.

....The upper portion of Plymouth Rock, that has been for forty-six years in front of Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass., was reunited with the main part of the rock on September 27th.

....The Spanish Government has resolved to proceed against all priests who introduce politics into their sermons, and to dismiss all mayors who are notorious Carlists.

....Many of the Norwegians are agitating for a separation from Sweden, and the Norwegian Storthing has denied the King's right to a final vote.

....A proclamation has been issued in Ireland offering £1,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers of the late Lord Mountmorris.

....It is reported that an indignation meeting will shortly be called in London to protest against the foreign policy of the government.

....The Democratic Convention at Saratoga on September 28th nominated Judge Rapallo for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

....Epizooty among the horses in this city and its environs is spreading to an alarming extent.

GIVE HEED! A cold is often thought to be a too trifling matter to claim attention till it gets such a hold on the lungs as to imperil the life of the consumptive patient. Then and not until then do many think seriously of relief, when it often comes too late. What foolish negligence, we say, when a 25-cent bottle of *Madame Porter's Cough Balsam* will give ease.

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NEW YORK, October 7th, 1880.

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THE CLOSE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

THE time foreordained has come and passed, and with it the second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance. The visitors from all over the world have scattered, some of them having returned, and others having remained a few days to visit our country or to deliver lectures at our various theological seminaries.

We gave last week an extended account of the spirit of the Council, as developed during the first week of its session. It was during the first week that general topics were discussed and the divergencies in the sentiments of the members developed. During the second week the subjects could hardly excite heated discussion. No longer were science, philosophy, inspiration the burning topics; but the greater subject of the evangelization of the world, in which all parties had an equal interest.

There was something magnificent and soul-inspiring about the meetings of last week. There was a magnificent congregation of Philadelphia's best citizens, men and women, crowding all the galleries, day and evening; of clergymen and visitors from all parts of the country, and of delegates from all over the world, all met with one earnest desire in their hearts to know of the coming of the Kingdom of our Lord. There were representatives of fifty different denominations, all working together to bring the world to the knowledge of Jesus Christ. From almost every mission-land under heaven, from all quarters of the globe, the watchmen came back to tell us of the morning. Men who had differed on inspiration and science all agreed here; and the great bulk of the people, who knew nothing how the fight with skepticism goes on and must go on, nor how the burning questions in the Church are related to its warfare against unbelief—their heart was in the reports from Bohemia and France and India and China, as they could not be in the papers of Drs. McCosh and Grant, and Flint and Hitchcock. This was something better. It was where the heart's best love for its Redeemer and its God was appealed to, rather than the head's decision of fact and policy. So long as the Church stands together determined to carry out the Lord's last command, so long will it have the blessing, and Hell cannot prevail against it.

Yet why could not more stand together? We believe that it is the desire of the greatest leaders in this Alliance that they should. The best men in the body long that not only shall all Presbyterian denominations be gathered into this Alliance, but that there shall be close relations established with other bodies. And yet the rigid sectarians who form the American majority of the Council have succeeded in keeping out the Cumberland Presbyterians, and almost succeeded in preventing any social courtesies with the Methodist Ecumenical Congress in London next year.

The result of the Cumberland discussion was a great shame to the Council. The conservative committee to whom the matter was referred reported against it twice, and both times on a technicality. The last report coupled with the Cumberland body the Reformed Presbytery of Philadelphia, of which George H. Stuart is a member, which had also made application for admission, on the ground that neither body had formally adopted the constitution of the Alliance. Neither had the bodies already represented. It was a *ruse* to keep them out for a while, in deference to the opposition and even the threats of Middle and Southern States Presbyterians that their admission would break up the Council. Then let it break. The purpose of the Council is unity, not schism. Do right, and let the responsibility be on those who make division. The final action of the Council was substantially the same, inasmuch as it still excluded the applicants. It had, however, the appearance of a compromise, and was proposed by Principal Rainey, for whom we have not conceived a high respect. He is a thorough ecclesiastic, caring more, apparently, for the Church than for the truth; going solely for patching up a peace at the sacrifice of men or principles, as in the Robertson Smith case in Scotland and this Cumberland case here. His favorite proposition seems to be about that of Principal Caiaphas, of the Jerusalem Theological College—that it is better that one man should suffer, and not the whole Presbyterian Church should perish. And this he says of himself, and not of the Holy Ghost. While the Cumberland body was thus kept out, the little and nimble Reformed Presbytery of Philadelphia called a sudden meeting, adopted the constitution of the Alliance, and were voted in before adjournment. The proposal to send delegates to the Pan-Methodist Congress was reported unfavorably by the committee; but here the opposition of the foreign delegates was so sharp that the committee yielded, as ungraciously as they could, and reported a plan not to send delegates, but a letter, which was adopted. This admits the principle of recognition, and was so far well. The plan of preparing a consensus of the Presbyterian creeds is still in the hands of the committee, to be reported on further four years hence, at Belfast. This is a very important matter, for it may result in preparing a shorter creed, on which all the Presbyterian Churches can stand. Such a creed can be hardly anything more than evangelical, and it might be hoped that it would gradually displace the longer creeds, without being burdensome on the European denominations, that now have hardly any creed.

On the whole, we take a more favorable view of the Council than that taken by some of the foreign delegates, who declared among their friends that it was under the control of persons theologically so narrow-minded that they had no heart to go to another. It was a common remark among them that "your American Presbyterians seem to run in about the same channel of thought." It is not true that they do; but Dr. Breed and Dr. Skinner and Dr. Humphrey and Dr. Brown and Dr. Sloane, men of the Philadelphia and Allegheny and Richmond and Danville type, men of the same theological isothermal, which takes in pretty much all the region south of Central Ohio and Pennsylvania—all Presbyterianism, except what used to be the New School—gave the general complexion to the Council by their preponderating representation. Nevertheless, the more generous Presbyterianism of Scotland and America made itself heard and set many people to thinking. What Prof. Flint and Dr. McCosh and Principal Grant and Principal Cairns and Professor Hitchcock said was decidedly educating. The growth of the feeling for catholicity was decided and gives ground for great hope. And, most of all, the earnest, devoted, evangelistic temper of the Alliance assures the continued and harmonious working of all these fifty denominations in Christian effort for the conversion of the world.

GENERAL HANCOCK AS A STATESMAN.

THE Democrats have a very limited field to glean from when attempting to present General Hancock to the country as a statesman. Unfortunately for their cause, the materials gathered from this field are not creditable to their candidate.

It will be remembered that, after the Rebellion was conquered, Andrew Johnson undertook to reconstruct the rebel states according to his notions. Congress, however, not agreeing with these notions, passed laws declaring that in these states there were "no legal state governments," dividing them into five military districts, making it the duty of the President to appoint a military commander for each district, and giving detailed and specific instruction to these commanders as to their duties and method of procedure in the work of re-establishing loyal state governments. President Johnson, who had practically become a Democrat and a traitor to the Republican party, vetoed these laws; and Congress passed them over his veto, and thereby compelled a reluctant President to put them into execution.

General Sheridan was appointed over the district which embraced Louisiana and Texas; and, holding that the military authority was subordinate to the civil authority, and that in this case the civil authority was to be found not in the then state governments of Louisiana and Texas, but in the laws of Congress, he proceeded to execute them. He obeyed these laws. This did not suit the half-conquered rebels of these two states, and it no better suited the obstructive purposes of Andrew Johnson. Hence, he determined to remove General Sheridan, and put another commander in his place; and he did so, against the protest of General Grant, who told him that the removal would be regarded as "an effort to defeat the laws of Congress," and by "the unreconstructed element in the South" as "a triumph" on their part, leading them to think that they had "the Executive with them." General Thomas was first approached, and, as General Grant officially stated, he objected to "being assigned to relieve General Sheridan." That grand old hero had no idea of being used as a tool to serve Mr. Johnson's purpose or defeat the full operation of the laws of Congress. General Hancock was then found, and he consented to accept the appointment and take the place of General Sheridan. He went to New Orleans, and there attempted to carry out the personal policy of President Johnson, in opposition to the explicit provisions of the laws which defined his duties. His conduct was disapproved by General Grant, and this he took in high dudgeon and asked to be relieved. He was relieved, and General Buchanan was appointed as his successor, and had the good sense and patriotism to address his energies to the duties of his position, as plainly defined by the laws of Congress.

Now, it was while General Hancock was in New Orleans in these circumstance that he issued the orders over which the Democrats are shouting so loudly and upon which they rely to prove his statesmanship. The orders are simply a rehash of Mr. Johnson's talk about the rights of the conquered states. Instead of faithfully performing the duties assigned to him by the laws of Congress, under which laws he held his position, General Hancock turned preacher against them, and set up his notions against those of Congress. Congress, as the supreme civil authority of the United States, had legislatively decided that all existing civil authority in the rebel states was for the time being subject to the military authority of the Government. This question had been settled by law, and yet General Hancock had scarcely reached New Orleans ere he began to prate and to preach about the relations between the civil and the military power; by the civil power meaning the civil authority then existing in Louisiana and Texas and by the military power meaning the military power of the United States. This military power had just conquered the Rebellion; and the supreme legislative authority of the United States had provided by law that the same power should hold and govern the rebel states until loyal state governments were established, in accordance with the provisions made by Congress.

General Hancock, as an officer of the army of the United States, had nothing to do with the wisdom or unwisdom of these provisions. His business and his only proper business was to obey the civil authority of the United States; and he did not do this to the satisfaction of General Grant or the loyal people of the country. He went to preaching, and set his views of state rights in opposition to the laws of Congress and, hence, in opposition to the authority of the United States. Southern rebels and Bourbon Democrats at the North, of course, liked the sermon. It was just the kind of preaching that suited them. No military officer ever more grossly forgot the proprieties of his own position than did General Hancock when he, in effect, undertook to lecture Congress upon its reconstruction policy. His proclamations and orders are not at all creditable to him as an officer of the army of the United States. What and all he in this capacity had to do was to obey the law of Congress, and thus prove his subordination to the civil authority not of rebel states, just conquered, but of the United States, by whose military power the conquest had been effected.

General Garfield was then a member of Congress, and in a speech which he delivered on the 17th of January, 1868, he spoke as follows of General Hancock's course as the military commander of Louisiana and Texas:

"I will not repeat the long catalogue of obstructions which he [President Johnson] has thrown in the way, by virtue of the power conferred upon him in the Reconstruction Law of 1867; but I will allude to one example where he has found in a major-general of the army a facile instrument with which more effectually to obstruct the work of reconstruction. This case is all the more painful because an otherwise meritorious officer, who bears honorable scars earned in battle for the Union, has been made a party to political madness, which has so long marked the conduct of the President. This general was sent into the district of Louisiana and Texas, with a law of Congress in his hand—a law that commands him to see that justice is administered among the people of that country and that no pretense of civil authority shall deter him from performing his duty; and yet we find that officer giving lectures in the form of proclamations and orders on what ought to be the relations between the civil and military departments of the Government. We see him issuing a general order in which he declares that the civil should not give way before the military. We hear him declaring that he finds nothing in the laws of Louisiana and Texas to warrant his interference in the civil administration of those states. It is not for him to say which should be first, the civil or the military, in that rebel community. It is not for him to search the defunct laws of Louisiana and Texas for a guide to his conduct. It is for him to obey the laws which he was sent there to execute. It is for him to aid in building up civil governments, rather than preparing himself to be the presidential candidate of the party which gave him no sympathy when he was gallantly fighting the battles of the country."

General Garfield, when using these patriotic and earnest words, did not anticipate that he himself would ever be a candidate for the Presidency, and that General Hancock would be his competitor for this high office. He spoke as he thought. What he said was true then and is just as true to-day. General Hancock consented to be the tool of Andrew Johnson, and, unlike Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas, he was willing to do what he could to thwart and defeat the operation of the reconstruction laws of Congress. He

understood how the thing should be done better than Congress did. His short career in New Orleans, especially one of his military orders, constitutes the sole evidence upon which the Democrats base the alleged claim of statesmanship in his behalf. They have but little to talk about, and the less said about that little the better for the reputation of General Hancock.

MORE PROOFS.

Zion's Advocate is not satisfied with our proofs that immersion was introduced among the Baptists in the year 1641, and inclines, upon the authority of Barclay and Dr. Dexter, to accept the 12th of Sept., 1633, as the proper date of that occurrence. In the present state of information on the subject of Baptist history these are the only dates that can come under consideration with reference to the origin of immersion. We propose to give our reasons for preferring the year 1641.

The 12th of Sept., 1633, is the birthday of the Particular or Calvinistic Baptists. Crosby, quoting from the so-called Kiffin MS. ("History," Vol. I, pp. 148–9) speaks as follows of the party who then separated from the church of Mr. Lathrop:

"And, as they believed that baptism was not rightly administered to infants, so they look'd upon the baptism they had received at that age as invalid; whereupon most or all of them received a new baptism. Their minister was Mr. John Spilsbury."

The question at issue is: Was this "new baptism" a new sprinkling or affusion, or was it an immersion? We affirm that it was a new sprinkling. *Zion's Advocate*, Dr. Dexter, and Barclay affirm that it was an immersion. If they are correct, we shall have to place the origin of Baptist immersion in 1633. If we are correct, it belongs in 1641.

The first argument that may be brought in support of our position is derived from that same so-called Kiffin MS. Crosby, quoting from it on another point ("History," I, 102), says:

"They could not be satisfyed about any administrator in England to begin this practice, because, tho' some in this nation rejected the baptism of infants, yet they had not, as they knew of, revived the antient custom of immersion; but, hearing that some in the Netherlands practis'd it, they agreed to send over one Mr. Richard Blount," etc.

But the mission of this Mr. Richard Blount, according to Neal ("History of the Puritans," Vol. III, 173–4), did not occur until the year 1644, eleven years after the "new baptism" was received by the Spilsbury secession. There is not the slightest reason anywhere to question the correctness of the date here given by Neal; and, hence, we must hold that the "new baptism" of the first Particular Baptist Church was a new sprinkling.

Crosby ("History," I, 97) says that, when the early Baptists "were for reviving the antient practice of immersion, they were divided in their opinions how to act in this matter so as not to be guilty of any disorder or self-contradiction. Some, indeed, were of opinion that the first administrator should baptize himself, and then proceed to the baptizing of others. Others were for sending to those foreign Protestants that had used immersion for some time" [the Collegiants in Holland had used it since the year 1619], "that so they might receive it from them. And others again thought it not necessary to baptism that the administrator be himself baptized." It was the second of the abovenamed parties who sent Mr. Blount to Holland, in 1644; while the one last mentioned had been engaged in immersing people ever since the year 1641.

Our direct proofs that this was the date when the practice of immersion was revived will now be given.

Mr. Barber, in his "Small Treatise of Baptisme or Dipping, printed in the yeere 1641," says in effect that dipping was then unknown, and that he and some others were raised up "to devulge this glorious truth to the world's censuring." Is there any special reason why he who was an eye-witness should not be believed, when in the year 1641 he asserts that there was "such ignorance, especially in and amongst those that professe themselves ministers of the Gospel of that glorious principle true baptisme or dipping," and that he was "raised up to devulge this glorious truth"? If not, then we shall find it impossible to believe that dipping had been in use since 1633. It must have been something splinter new in 1641, if we may credit Mr. Barber.

But the testimony of Mr. Barber is confirmed by others of his contemporaries. Mr. Praise God Barebone has a work entitled: "A Discourse Tending to Prove the Baptisme in or under the Defection of Antichrist to be the Ordinance of Jesus Christ." By Praise God Barebone, 1642. Here Mr. Barebone tells us:

"But now very lately some are mightily taken as having found out a new defect in the Baptisme under the defection which maketh such a nullitie of Baptisme in their conceit that it is none at all; and it is concerning the manner of baptizing wherein they have espyed such default as it maketh an absolute nullitie of all persons' Baptisme but such as have bin so baptized according to their new discovery; and so, partly as before in regard of the subject and partly in regard of so great default in the manner, they not only conclude as is before sayd a nullitie of their present Baptisme, and so addresse themselves to be baptized a third time after the true way and manner they have found out, which they account a precious truth. The particular of their opinion and practice is to Dip, and that persons are to be Dipped, all and every part to be under the water; for, if all the whole person be not under the water, then they hold they are not Baptized with the Baptisme of Christ. . . . But, inasmuch as this is *a very new way*, and the full growth of it and settling is not yet known, if it be to themselves, yet not to me and others, I will forbear to say further to it."

It is hardly possible that Mr. Barebone could have written this last sentence in 1642, if immersion had been in use since the year 1633. We think his language confirms the statement of Mr. Barber, in 1641, that he was then in the act of "devulging this glorious truth to the world's censuring."

We shall mention only one other reason for preferring the year 1641. Henry Denne, in his "Antichrist Unmasked in Answer to Dr. Daniel Featley, etc. London, Aprill 1st, 1645," says:

"Among the rest, the Church is now travailing ready to be delivered and to bring forth the doctrine of the Baptisme of water, raked up heretofore in an imitation of Pedobaptism. The truth of the Ordinance and Institution of the Lord Jesus lying covered with Custome and Practice and a pretended face of Antiquity."

The above language of this celebrated Baptist preacher can hardly be explained on any other supposition than that immersion was introduced in 1641. If it had been introduced in 1633, the "travailing of the Church" would surely have ended before the year 1645, the date of the abovenamed "Antichrist Unmasked."

We sincerely trust that the reasons here given for preferring the date 1641 before the 12th of September, 1633, as the time when immersion was adopted by the Baptists will be satisfactory to our respected contemporary.

A few matters of inferior importance may be mentioned, in conclusion. If immersion was introduced, as we suppose, in 1641, then it is clear that John Spilsbury, who became a Baptist in 1633, was sprinkled or poured upon; likewise Mr. Kiffin, who became a Baptist in 1638; likewise Roger Williams and his church at Providence, who joined the Baptists in 1639; likewise Mr. Clarke and the church at Newport, who, we must believe, joined the Baptists very shortly after Mr. Williams. The year 1644, which is mentioned as the date when "the First Baptist Church of Newport was formed and set in order," we are inclined to think was the time when the church accepted and began to practice immersion.

We were familiar with the history of Mr. Chauncey and had our eye upon him in a former editorial article. Hence, we said that "prior to 1641 the English Baptists never dreamed of the possibility of immersing *an adult person* as a religious ceremony." The immersion of infants had been heard of; but the immersion of adults as an act of worship was long since a lost art in England and America.

Zion's Advocate has incautiously permitted Ivimey, or some other Baptist historian, to mislead it about the cause of Barber's imprisonment in 1641. Crosby (I, 219) says it was for "denying the baptism of infants, and that to pay tithes to the clergy is God's ordinance under the Gospel." This agrees with Barber's own statement. He was not imprisoned "for publishing the 'Treatise of Baptisme or Dipping.'" On the contrary, he tells us that he wrote this treatise while he was in prison for the causes above mentioned.

Editorial Notes.

GENERAL GRANT, who presided at the great gathering of Republicans at Warren, in Ohio, to hear the speech of Senator Conkling, made a brief speech in introducing the Senator, giving the reasons why, as between the two great parties, he is a Republican. The first reason that, while there is not a solitary precinct in the whole country where Democrats cannot cast their ballots and have them counted as cast, "there are fourteen states, and localities in some other states, where Republicans have not this privilege." This was meant to characterize the manner in which the solid Democratic South treat Republican voters, especially if they happen to be colored voters, in contrast with the treatment everywhere extended to Democratic voters. General Grant does not propose to support a party that where it has power thus deals with its political opponents. He assigned other reasons for being a Republican, among which is the fact that the "Republican party assures protection to life and property, the public credit, and the payment of the debts of the Government," which the Democratic party does not promise to do, or, if it makes the promise, does not faithfully keep its word. So, too, the Republican party believes and practices the doctrine of entire equality before the laws, without reference to race or color; and Democrats, especially at the South, ignore and trample into the dust this great principle of justice. General Grant, in his seven minutes' speech, gave a short picture of Democracy, in contrast with the Republican party, which is true to the life. The title of the party is a misnomer. It is not democratic, except in respect to the privileges of Democrats. Before the war it was pro-slavery; during the war it was disloyal; and since the war it has been false to the doctrine of equal rights.

JOHN KELLEY, the "boss" of the Tammany Democrats of this city, and now the "boss" of the Democracy of this state, last week held his convention at Saratoga Springs and nominated Judge Rapallo as his candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. We say that John Kelley did this, since it is evident that he was the hero of the occasion, as well as the master of ceremonies, and that the other Democrats in the convention were simply puppets, dancing to his tunes. If simple success were the rule of merit, we should be inclined to offer Mr. Kelley our hearty congratulations upon his achievements for the last fifteen months. He last year told the Tilden Democrats that if they renominated Governor Robinson he and his associates would bolt the ticket and defeat it; and, although this exposed him to the bitterest denunciation from the Tildenites, he was as good as his word. He gave the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati to understand that, if Mr. Tilden was nominated, John Kelley would not support him; and, although the Convention did not give him a seat, it laid Mr. Tilden aside and nominated General Hancock. John Kelley then came to the front as a victor, and was applauded in a convention that had just hissed him into silence. In this city he has since managed the "harmony business" in a way to assert and secure his own ascendency as the Tammany chief, and last week he finished the program at Saratoga Springs by making himself "boss" of the Democracy of the state. Those Democrats who, a few years ago, undertook to break the power of the Tammany Ring have given up the job, and Tammany, with its "boss," is again at the head of the party. John Kelley will hereafter "run the machine."

IN 1851 the legislature of Indiana, under the control of the Democratic party, passed a law which made null and void any contract between a white man and a Negro or a mulatto. In 1863 Mr. Landers, the present Democratic candidate for governor of that state, being then a member of the legislature, introduced a bill which provided that any colored man or mulatto who had come into the state subsequently to October 31st, 1851, should be notified by the county clerk of the county in which he was residing to remove from the state within ninety days, and that, on failure to comply with this notice, he should be arrested and punished by a fine of five hundred dollars, and that, if he then failed to remove, he should be subjected to imprisonment for not less than four nor more than ten years. This same Mr. Landers, who introduced and advocated this infamous bill, who was in 1876 nominated by the Greenbackers as their candidate for governor, and, after accepting the nomination, tried to get the Democrats to nominate him, and, failing to gain this point, threw down the flag and gave up the contest, now appears as the candidate of Indiana Democrats. The Greenbackers of that state must look upon him as a traitor to their party, and the colored people can think of him only as a hateful monster. The strong indications are that the majority of the people will reject the Negro-hating and treacherous Mr. Landers. Mr. Porter, the Republican candidate, now seems likely to win the day.

SECRETARY EVARTS, who does not know how to make anything but a good speech, really beat himself in the raciness and telling character of his address last week to the Republicans of this city. The great hall of the Cooper Institute was packed to its utmost capacity with the best citizens of New York, and for nearly three hours the Secretary held their attention with unflagging interest to the end. The one question which formed the center of the whole discussion was whether, upon a comparison of the two great parties and their respective candidates, it would be wise to place the control of the Government and its affairs in the hands of the Democratic party. And, for the purpose of answering this question, Secretary Evarts gave a running sketch of the history of the two parties for the last twenty-five years. Political parties, like individuals, have a character, and that character is to be ascertained by studying the facts which make up their record. These facts show their moral tone, temper, and purpose. Now, what Secretary Evarts did in his admirable speech is to show up the Democratic party as it now exists and has existed for more than a quarter of a century, in the light of the history which it has made for itself, contrasting the same with the record of the Republican party. The Secretary was in his happiest vein and his speech bristled from beginning to end with telling and well-put points. It would make a good campaign document for circulation among the people.

IN a paragraph last week, whose sharpness we scarcely regret, we summarized Dr. Thomas H. Skinner's remarks at the Presbyterian Alliance, as follows:

"The American Church, he declared, is a unit on inspiration, on the Adamic covenant, and on the nature of the Atonement. We grieve to say that Dr. Skinner said what he knew is not true."

We understand that it is denied that Dr. Skinner made such a statement, and that he may deny it in some Presbyterian paper. We should be sorry to speak of Dr. Skinner unadvisedly with our pen, and it is true that *The Press* (which best reported the meetings) does not contain these words. Nevertheless, we were positive that his language was substantially as given, and a representative of THE INDEPENDENT attending the Council made a note of it as soon as uttered. But we would refer to the official stenographic report, to be published in a volume. It includes the following sentence:

"You hear nothing through the papers, through the periodicals of our Church, on the old controversies of the Adamic connection, of original sin, of imputation, of ability, of the nature and extent of the Atonement. The Presbyterian Church of our country, we say, *is a unit on all these long-controverted doctrines*, to all intents and purposes."

He proceeds throughout his whole speech to show that also on the burning question of inspiration the Presbyterian Church does and must hold unitedly to entire inspiration of all the sixty-six books of the Bible, and that in argument with unbelievers, as well as in teaching its own members. The passage above quoted we had in view. It states what is untrue. On those subjects the Church is not a unit. It does not hold, even by a large majority, with Dr. Skinner. It does not discuss them, however, because it has learned to tolerate differences; not because there are no differences.

IT is announced that the Rev. Stopford Augustus Brooke, T. C. D., is about to leave the Church of England and join the Unitarian body. His position has for many years been uncertain. The parish he was in was bankrupt, and cards in the pews announced to the public that the rector assumed personally the pecuniary responsibility of administering the parish, and this fact was made the ground of an appeal to their generosity. His opinions on religious subjects have never been settled, and it is an open secret of long standing that there was no party among the many comprehended in the Anglican communion to correspond to the shifting phases of Mr. Brooke's mind. Yet he treated his congregation to occasional orthodoxy with great unction; but none of these moods, as far as we have heard, led him to withdraw his name from the gilded sign back of his church, which advertised him as the leader in the movement to break down the religious observance of the Lord's Day. His manner and appear-

ance in his pulpit are impressive. His voice has unusual depth and a sweet, manly force, which is as attractive as unusual. His style is a clear, open Saxon, and there is an honest *bonhommie* about him which compels you to regret that you cannot expect greater things of him.

....We publish this week what we presume no other paper publishes—the important papers before the Presbyterian Alliance of Prof. R. D. Hitchcock and Dr. John De Witt, in full—thanks to the clerks of the Council and *The Presbyterian Journal*, of Philadelphia, which will publish the official report in a volume. We also give Prof. Watts's paper on "Inspiration" from the nearly full report in *The Philadelphia Press*. We regret that this report does not contain his argument for verbal inspiration, drawn from Paul's use of the word "seed," in Gal. iii, 16; an argument which, like the rest of his arguments for verbal inspiration, will, we fear, produce more skepticism than it will cure.

....We consider that we have now clearly proved that immersion was not introduced among the Baptists until the year 1641. Henceforth the burden of proof will rest on the Baptists themselves; and we respectfully call upon *Zion's Advocate* to show that immersion was steadily practiced by the Baptist denomination from the time of their founder, John Smyth. Until some effort is made to do this, we do not see how it can be necessary for us to continue the discussion of the subject. We wait for the proofs which the other side may be able to furnish.

....*The Congregationalist* says (and says truly) that Dr. Paxton's claim in his opening sermon before the Council that the Presbyterians are "catholic" in their spirit is no more true of them than of the Congregationalists. But hereabouts we should imagine that the Congregationalists are not only catholic, but Catholic, if we might judge from the approval with which, at the meeting of the New York Congregational Club, last Thursday, an Italian prayer to the Virgin Mary was received as rendered by the singers of the evening.

....General Garfield sees no occasion for writing a letter to assure the country that he is opposed to the payment of rebel claims, and that, if elected, he would veto any bill passed by Congress for such a purpose. His own record and that of the Republican party relieve him from the necessity of giving any such assurance. General Hancock, however, dare not trust the question to the record of his party, and, hence, found it necessary to write a letter on the subject.

... A mob of Irish rowdies last week stoned a Republican procession that was peaceably marching through the streets of Brooklyn, severely injuring several persons in the procession. These and other rowdies in Brooklyn and in this city are largely the voters to whom General Hancock is looking for his hope of carrying this state. But for them he would not have the ghost of a chance.

....The so-called Hancock-Republican Club of this city, at the head of which Mr. Leonard Jerome figures, turns out to be a very small affair. Instead of numbering three thousand, as reported in the Democratic papers, the whole number is only about thirty, made up in part of Democrats and in part of Republican "soreheads," who did the party a favor by leaving it.

....A Union soldier, who had received a letter from the "Hancock Veteran Association," replied that "we must look behind the man to the party, and behind the party to the principles involved," and that, having done this, he proposed to vote for Garfield and Arthur. That is just the idea that all Union soldiers should have and reduce to practice.

....Judge Black, having written a letter that completely exculpated General Garfield in respect to the Credit Mobilier business, has yielded to the exigencies of a party campaign, and is now trying to prove, without any change in the facts, that General Garfield is a scoundrel. What he has done is to surrender his own dignity and make himself ridiculous.

....The Republicans of Indiana are making all needful preparations to give Kentucky Democrats a warm reception if they undertake their old game of coming into the state and helping to carry it for the Democracy by Kentucky voters. They will find that the Republicans mean business on this subject. Every man of them will be "spotted."

....Mr. Yeagley, the Greenback candidate for secretary of state in Indiana, withdraws from his candidature, assigning as the reason that the Democrats are good enough Greenbackers for him. What say the hard-money Democrats to this? Will they vote with a party whose principles are acceptable to a Greenbacker?

....One of the tricks of the Democrats consists in hiring Negroes to march in their political processions; paying, in some cases, as high as two dollars and fifty cents for each Negro. A few colored people may possibly make some money out of such operations; but the thing is too thin to deceive anybody.

....It is an excellent sign that the Irish Catholics are beginning to divide politically. The New York *Tablet*, the leading Catholic paper of this city, has come out decidedly in favor of the Republican party and prints numerous letters received from Irishmen approving its action.

....The Rev. Charles G. Ames withdraws from the editorship of *The Christian Register*. He has conducted it with great intelligence and urbanity, though we confess we preferred the somewhat more pronounced Christian faith of the paper under his predecessor.

....General Weaver, the Greenback candidate for the presidency, warns all the Greenbackers of the country to have nothing to do with any fusion with the Democratic party and brands every Greenbacker as a traitor who enters into the unholy alliance.

....The work of registration has already begun in the states that have registration laws. Every Republican in these states should see to it that his name is on the list of voters. This is no time for carelessness or remissness in regard to so important a duty.

....The prophecy of Mr. Blackburn is that, if Hancock is elected, the South will wipe out all the war legislation that was "enacted in hatred and revenge." We have no doubt that this would be one of the results of his election.

....In answer to Judge Black's talk about the Democratic party as the guardian of citizen rights, we point him to nearly a million of voters at the South who are practically disfranchised by Southern Democracy.

....Congressman De La Matyr is in a towering rage because the Democrats refuse to support him in the Indianapolis district, and says that the refusal will cost them from five to ten thousand votes in the state.

....The Democrats have been trying the "still hunt" game in Ohio, hoping to carry the state by bribery. The Republicans have discovered the trick in season to expose the plot and prevent its success.

....Had Senator Foster, of Connecticut, lived, he would probably have been elected to the presidency of the American Bible Society, as that office is now vacant.

....We learn from the best authority that the sanitary condition of Princeton College is excellent, and that there is no return of the typhoid disease this term.

Publisher's Department.

SOOTHING AND HEALING, we might with truth add certainly curing in every case. No remedy known equals Coe's Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend and always proves true.

THE warerooms in the basement of Messrs. Sypher & Co.'s store, at No. 741 Broadway, have been thrown open to permit the public to inspect some valuable objects of art and household decoration just received from the Palace of San Donato, Florence. It will be remembered that Prince Demidoff last summer sold the palace and all its fittings and decorations. The proceeds of the sale were something over $2,000,000. Out of the 3,000 lots sold Messrs. Sypher & Co. secured 200, among which are several pieces of antique furniture, tapestry, bric-à-brac, and mosaics. Among the more noteworthy pieces is a chimney set, consisting of a colossal clock and candelabra. Perhaps the gem of the collection is the round mosaic table or gueridon. It represents the taking of Bourckoux, near the fortress of Kurtz, by the Russian army, in a battle with the Turks. A very elaborate inlaid cabinet by Riesener, in the Louis XVI style, with a number of secret drawers, attracted much admiration. There is also a full set of yellow brocaded furniture, embossed with flowers, and consisting of a sofa and four arm-chairs, supposed to have been used by Napoleon I on Elba.

A GOOD illustration of the growth of art in this city is the immense and increasing sales of engravings of all descriptions. The Albertype engravings, which are now being largely introduced, are reproductions of the most famous and finest steel-plate engravings, and are sold at all art stores at one dollar each. Full information, with descriptive catalogue, will be sent free by writing to the Forbes Company, 181 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

IF you wish to do good campaign work during the present month, buy a Knox hat. A gentleman always looks well when arrayed in a Knox hat. Knox the Hatter is known the country over. In style and quality the Knox hat stands in the front rank. These hats are sold under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, or at 212 Broadway, this city.

EASY shoes, of superior quality, for ladies and gentlemen. Watkins, 241 Fourth Avenue. Established 1840. Fine Custom Work a specialty.

WHEN you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage, and Carriage Hire, and stop at Grand Union Hotel, nearly opposite Grand Central Depot. 350 elegant rooms, reduced to $1 and upward per day. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse Cars, Stages and Elevated Railroad to all Depots.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

THE Fall opening of this popular establishment took place on Wednesday of last week. The store, at Broadway and Nineteenth Street, was thronged with visitors throughout the entire day, and the display was one of the finest ever made by the firm. The great beauty and elegance of the designs called out enthusiastic praise from those who came to see them, the center of attraction being in the "suit" department, where the latest productions of the noted artistic dressmakers of Paris were displayed. The costumes presented a dazzling combination of brilliant colors and rich materials, and comprised day and evening, reception, and dinner dresses. A very handsome reception toilet was of pale blue brocaded satin, with a square train, trimmed with rich lace. The front was draped and trimmed with heavy fringe, and the waist was of corsage design, with low back and coat-tails. Another elegant reception robe was of two shades of salmon-colored brocaded satin, festooned with roses, and the corsage waist caught with flowers at the back. A superb robe consisted of white satin and brocaded velvet, the combination being so arranged as to produce the richest effects. The corsage waist was of velvet and beads, and the front was trimmed with rich bugle beading. The train, which was long, was also of beaded velvet and satin. This was one of the handsomest garments of the whole series. A beautiful dinner toilet was also exhibited. It was made of velvet brocade and satin. The front was of plaited satin and the train was square.

Some very artistic designs were seen in the cloak department, three of them being particularly admired. One was salmon-colored, with large sleeves, and trimmed with feathers and passementerie and fringe to match; and another of satin and plush, shirred down the back. The entire garment was edged with old lace, to match the plush, and trimmed with passementerie. A third design was a wrap of black and gray plush, with square sleeves, and trimmed with heavy fringe, passementerie, and beads. The designs of walking, carriage, and day reception dresses were varied and handsome.

The Children's Suit Department was full of novelties and attracted much attention. Plush was used in profusion on the suits for children. Among the novelties were tea gowns, which are made of Japanese brocaded materials, and in most cases are worn over a skirt covered with ruffles of inexpensive lace.

In addition to the cloaks and costumes, there were also exhibited a fine collection of ladies' and children's furs and real camels' hair shawls and scarfs.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY

of New York will give three public rehearsals and three concerts during this season, at Steinway Hall. The season will begin with the performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah," at a public rehearsal, Friday afternoon, November 26th, and at a concert, Saturday evening, November 27th. Mr. George Hurschel, of London, one of the greatest baritones of our time, has been secured for all the concerts of this season.

The annual performance of the "Messiah" will take place during Christmas week. At the third performance of the season the Society will produce "*L'Allegro Il Pensieroso, ed Il Moderato*," by Handel, the first two parts being adapted to Milton's well-known poems and the third part to words written by Charles Jennens. This is one of Handel's most interesting compositions and is of an entirely different character from the works of this author which have been before produced in New York. It has never been performed in America.

PAPER WARE.

THE goods known in the market as Paper Ware are now meeting with a ready sale. They are light, durable, handsome, and cheap. Pails, basins, bowls, and pitchers, chamber sets, spittoons, slop-jars, milk-pans, etc., embrace the leading articles in this line. Those in want of these desirable goods should visit the establishment of Jennings Brothers, 51 Murray Street. Orders from the country will have prompt attention, and price-lists and full particulars will be furnished free on application.

LADIES should not fail to attend the grand Fall Opening, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at the popular dry goods house of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, corner of 19th Street and Sixth Avenue, this city. A large and beautiful display of Ladies' Carriage and Promenade Costumes will be on exhibition, showing many new styles. Special bargains may be obtained in all departments and a visit to this great establishment is time well spent.

THE American School Institute, under the management of J. W. Schermerhorn, A.M., of 30 East 14th Street, this city, has been known for twenty-five years. Its business is to find the right teacher for the right place. The district school, the academy, and the college patronize this institution. Through its aid many families secure competent tutors and governesses. Full particulars sent free.

THE great grocery house of Acker, Merrall & Condit has three stores in this city, one in Yonkers, and another in Paris, France. The growing business of the house has compelled the firm to build a new store in this city, at the corner of 57th Street and Sixth Avenue. The new store is now open.

HORSE-BLANKETS.

WE call the attention of our mercantile readers to the great sale of horse-blankets, by Messrs. Dunham, Buckley & Co., of No. 340 Broadway. They can offer purchasers bargains seldom met with.

THE popular carpet house of Sheppard Knapp, of 189 and 191 Sixth Avenue, this city, is now making a special sale of two hundred and fifty rolls of carpets. These goods are of the newest patterns and include all varieties.

THE new Turkish, Russian, and Roman baths, at 34 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, are most luxurious in all their appointments and both the male and female attendants are thoroughly experienced.

BROOKLYN CARPET STORE.

HARDENBURG & Co., the successors to the old house of Stewart & Co., have on exhibition at their store, 174 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., an elegant display of carefully selected carpetings, embracing the newest and best styles in the market. The whole stock of this immense establishment is offered at prices which will guarantee satisfaction. We advise those in want of any goods in this line to call and examine this stock. Orders by mail from any section of the country will receive prompt and careful attention.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS.

THE New York and London Book Company are offering all Cyclopædias at a discount from publishers' prices. Teachers, clergymen, or any person wishing to buy a cyclopædia for school or private use will do well to notice their card, with prices, on page 13. Any other books can be ordered through them, at a liberal discount.

WHEN you go West, ask for tickets over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The country passed through is unsurpassed in beauty and the traveling accommodations are first class, combining comfort, speed, and security. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City and are a great accommodation to Brooklyn people.

EVERYWHERE SOUGHT FOR.—SUMMER RESORTS.—Messrs. Stephen F. Whitman & Son's inimitably fine and rare confections and chocolates are especially sought for at all the summer resorts. They are the most acceptable presents to ladies and children, always healthful and delightful to the taste. Their address is Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

JONES of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.—He pays the freight and still sells on trial 5-Ton Wagon Scales for $60. These are not a wood-lever humbug; but are all iron and steel, brass beam. No money asked till tested. Smaller scales at equally low prices. For free book address JONES of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

TO FIND OUT

WHAT the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is like now, send your address on a postal-card for a back number, as a sample, which is sent FREE. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 737 Broadway, N.Y.

PROTECT YOUR CARPETS by using the Mothproof Sewed Carpet Lining. Use only that manufactured of Cotton and Paper. American Carpet Lining Co., New York and Boston. For sale by all Carpet Dealers.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It is not a mere stimulant, like the extracts of beef; but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties. Is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by all druggists.

WORTHLESS STUFF!

NOT so fast, my friend. If you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women, and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering, and almost death by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say: "Glorious and invaluable remedy!" See another column. —*Philadelphia Press.*

NO CHANGE WANTED.

THE ladies claim they do not want a change so long as their toilet table is supplied with so honest an article as "Champlin's Liquid Pearl." Those who have used it longest for the complexion say that nothing equals it. It is entirely free from anything harmful.

NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will hold its Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting in the City of Norwich, Conn., on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of October, 1880. The several sessions of this meeting will be held in the Broadway Church, Rev. L. T. CHAMBERLAIN, D. D., Pastor. The opening session will begin at 3 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, the 19th, when the report of the Executive Committee will be read. In the evening, at 7:30, the Annual Sermon will be preached by the Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City. Those paying full fare one way to attend the meeting will be furnished free return tickets on the following railroads: New York and New England, New London and Northern, Norwich and Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, Stonington, Boston and Providence, Boston, Barre, and Gardner, Passumpsic, Central Vermont; and by steamers of the Norwich and New York line. The Connecticut River Road will sell round-trip tickets to those who attend the meeting.

Any needed additional information will be given to those applying to the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Norwich, Conn.

W. S. PALMER,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAN DONATO.

MESSRS. SYPHER & CO., No. 741 Broadway, invite the public to inspect the objects of Art and Household Decoration just received from the sale of Prince Demidoff, at the Palace of San Donato, Florence. The collection includes many interesting articles of furniture having peculiar histories, rare specimens of Cabinet Work, Sèvres, old Indian and Vienna Porcelain, Textile Fabrics, and other decorative articles from this most famous sale of the period.

SYPHER & CO.,
741 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK BAZAAR,
No. 16 WEST 14th STREET.

TOYS.
FANCY GOODS, AND NOVELTIES.
DOLLS A SPECIALTY.
LOWEST PRICES.

EXTRA QUALITY

DUNLAP & Co

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CELEBRATED HATS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

LYONS FINE SILK UMBRELLAS AND WALKING-STICKS.

LADIES' WALKING AND RIDING HATS.

178 & 180 Fifth Av., near 23d Street. | 179 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street.

SAMMIS & BOLTON,

IMPORTING TAILORS,

152 NASSAU STREET,

PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.

We offer our stock of Imported Suitings and Trouserings, etc. at lower prices than any house in the city who sell the same line of goods.

Our stock is selected with great care from the best English, Scotch, and French manufactures.

FIT GUARANTEED.

SAMPLES sent on application.

HIRAM SAMMIS. JOHN P. BOLTON.

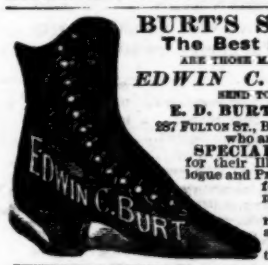
Blair's Pills.—Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. At all Druggists.

CANTRELL'S SHOE STORE,

Fourth Avenue, cor. 20th St.,

NEW YORK.

This establishment is one of the oldest and best known Shoe Stores in the city. Men's, Women's Youth's, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and qualities and in the newest and very latest styles are here on constant exhibition. The business has been successfully conducted by CANTRELL for more than a third of a century, on the popular basis of "Fair Dealing, Good Goods, and Low Prices." The best family trade is respectfully solicited. Orders from the country will have the best attention.



BURT'S SHOES.

The Best Shoes

ARE THOSE MADE BY

EDWIN C. BURT.

SEND TO

E. D. BURT & CO.,

287 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., who are his

SPECIAL AGENTS, for their Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List. Goods forwarded by mail or express. All orders will receive prompt attention. Please mention this publication

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B. W. MERRIAM & CO.,

577 Broadway, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LOOKING-GLASSES

AND

MIRRORS,

OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

Also Extensive Importers of

FRENCH AND GERMAN

Looking-Glass Plates.

Special attention given to the wholesale trade, at prices exceptionally low.

SUMMIT

Mineral Spring Water

has shown great power in the relief and cure of Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Nerve, Dropsical, and Malarial troubles. Physicians recommend and prescribe it, as will be seen in our book—obtainable from Druggists.

It acts on the secretions and mucous membranes, reaching a wide range of diseases, purifying the blood and toning up the general system. It can be obtained in demijohns or barrels from Druggists, or from

MYERS, SUTER & CO.,

MANAGERS,

304 Broadway, New York;

or F. H. WHITMAN, Proprietor, Harrison, Maine.

Special discount to ministers.

FURNITURE.

GEO. C. FLINT & CO.

NEW FALL STYLES.

Good Make and Design and at very Moderate Cost.

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

We have now in stock the largest lines of every kind of Furniture ever before carried by us.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

Especially elegant and attractive is our large assortment of Chamber Suites, in Mahogany, Walnut, Ash and Ebony, made in numerous styles, from our own, and the best imported designs.

Durable and Economical.

UPHOLSTERY.

Our samples alone of these goods fill four large warerooms, and comprise the fullest possible collection of every description of Parlor Suites, Divans, Ottomans, Corner and Window Suites, Easy Chairs, Lounges, etc., of the newest and most novel design, including the very latest and choicest fabrics for coverings.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Great pains have been taken with our new styles in this department, and we can promise with certainty that no larger or better line can be found in the city.

All Soundly Constructed and Inexpensive.

"SPECIAL."

At our warerooms can be seen a large and handsome assortment of Patent Lounge Beds complete for $15 and upward. Wardrobe Beds at $25 and upward. Secretary Beds, Sideboard Beds, and Bureau Beds, $30 and upward. The simplest, strongest, and cheapest articles of the kind in the market.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

Designs and estimates furnished for every description of hard-wood trimmings, inlaid floors, etc., at our ware-rooms, or on application to Mr. H. C. Ghusmann, Superintendent of our Factory, 154 and 156 West 19th Street.

"BUY OF THE MAKER,"

Geo. C. Flint & Co.,

STORES 104, 106, and 108 WEST 14th St.,

Between 6th and 7th Aves., one door west of 6th Ave.

Acker, Merrall & Condit,

130 AND 132 CHAMBERS ST.;

BROADWAY AND 42d ST.;

57th ST. AND SIXTH AVE.;

39 RUE DE CHATEAUDUN, Paris.

ACKER, EDGAR & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

Our new store is now open at corner 57th Street and Sixth Avenue.

You are solicited to call and examine our fine Stock of Goods and facilities for business.

We are connected by Telephone and District Telegraph.

Any orders to either store will have prompt attention.

1789. BACON PIANOS. 1880

FRANCIS BACON'S PIANO FACTORY.

Successor to

BACON & RAVEN, —— BACON & KARR,

1473 and 1475 Broadway, near 42d Street, New York.

Reliable agencies desired in localities where none now exist. Catalogues by mail on application.

"The Largest Furniture Establishment in New York."

1850. 1880.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,

Furniture and Bedding,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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Always on hand the largest and most complete stock at reasonable Prices. Extension of premises through the block now complete.

USE DEVOE'S

-Brilliant Oil-

DEVOE M'F'G CO., M'f'rs, N. Y. City.

FREDRICKS'

"Knickerbocker" Family Portrait Gallery,

No. 770 BROADWAY, Corner 9th Street, New York.

IMPERIALS, $6 PER DOZEN.

KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use natures remedy, KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. Get it of your Druggist, Price, $1.

(Will send post paid.) WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

Weekly Market Review.

[For the week ending Friday, October 1st, 1880.]

GROCERS' MARKET.

COFFEE.

Rio, Good, Ordinary, to Choice	13½ @17
Santos, Choice to Best	15½ @19½
Padang	20 @26
Mocha	25 @25½
Maracaibo	14 @18
Laguayra	15 @17

TEA

Hyson	30 @50
Young Hyson	32 @80
English Breakfast	30 @75
Uncolored Japan	24 @50
Oolong	25 @75

SUGAR.

RAW.—Fair to prime Cuba	7½@ 7¾
HARD.—Cut Loaf	10½@—
Crushed	10¾@—
Powdered	10 @10½
GRANULATED	9¾@—
WHITE.—Standard A, Grocers'	9¼@—
Steam Refined A	9 @ 9¼
Extra C	8¾@ 8¾
YELLOW.—Coffee C	8 @ 8¼
Other grades	6¾@ 7¼

MOLASSES.

CUBA, Grocery Grades	nominal.
" Boiling Grades	32 @34
NEW ORLEANS, New Crop, Fancy	68 @70
" " " Good	40 @65

FISH.

George's Cod (new) per qtl.	$5 75 @$6 00
Grand Bank Cod	4 75 @— —
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass	16 00 @— —
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass	7 50 @ 8 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass	4 00 @ 5 00
Herring, Scaled per box	17 @— 23

SALT.—Agents' quotations are: for Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $2.50 per sack; Higgins's, $2.40; Phœnix, $2.25; Deakin's, $1.25@$1.30; Washington's, $1.25@$1.35; Evans's, Worthington's, Marshall's, and Virden's, $1.25@1.35; and other brands, $1.10 @$1.20. Liverpool Ground, 75 cents; Mediterranean, 25 cents per bushel; Lisbon, 20 @22—all less 2½ per cent. cash.

GENERAL MARKET.

ASHES.—We quote 4¼@4½ cents for Pot and 6@6½ for Pearl.

FLOUR, MEAL, Etc.

FLOUR:	
Sour Extras	$3 30 @ $3 75
No. 2	3 85 @ 3 45
Superfine	3 40 @ 3 70
State Extra Brands	4 00 @ 4 15
State Fancy Brands	4 20 @ 4 25
Western Spring Wheat Ex	4 00 @ 4 15
Minnesota Clear	4 40 @ 5 75
Minnesota Straight	5 75 @ 7 25
Minnesota Patents	5 80 @ 8 25
Winter Wheat Seconds	4 25 @ 4 70
Good to Choice S. W. Ex.	4 25 @ 4 35
Ex. Amber, Ind., O., Mich.	4 95 @ 5 15
Ohio, Ind., and Ill. Super.	3 75 @ 3 95
O. Red Hoop Ex. (Ship'g)	4 25 @ 4 65
White Wheat Ex., O., Ind.	5 00 @ 5 20
Double Extras, Ohio, Ind.	5 30 @ 5 50
St. Louis Single Extras	5 00 @ 5 15
St. Louis Double Extras	5 20 @ 5 60
St. Louis Triple Extras	5 70 @ 6 00
Genessee Extra Brands	5 00 @ 5 25
Winter Wheat, Patents	5 80 @ 8 25
White Wheat, Michigan	5 00 @ 5 25
City Mills, for West Indies	5 20 @ 5 50
City Mills, for Europe	4 10 @ 4 30
SOUTHERN FLOUR:	
No. 2	$3 65 @ $3 40
Balt., Alex., Georgetown	3 60 @ 5 80
Richmond	5 50 @ 5 85
RYE FLOUR:	
State	$4 60 @ $5 00
Pennsylvania	4 50 @ 4 85
CORN MEAL:	
Western	$2 60 @ $3 00
Brandywine	3 25 @ — —
Prize Medal	3 00 @ — —

GRAIN.

WHEAT:	
White	$0 99 @ $1 14
Amber	1 09 @ 1 10
Red Winter	1 07 @ 1 14
Milwaukee, Spring	1 03 @ 1 08
Spring	1 00 @ 1 07
CORN:	
Mixed	— 50 @— 52½
Ungraded	— 50 @— 52
Yellow	— 56 @— 57
White	— 53 @— 54
OATS:	
White	— 40 @— 46
Chicago	— 42 @— 42½
New York	— 40 @— 42½
Ungraded	— 38 @— 45
BEANS AND PEAS:	
Mediums	1 45 @— —
Marrows	1 62½@ 1 65
Pea	— — @ 1 70
White Kidney	1 80 @— —
Red Kidney	1 40 @ 1 45

PROVISIONS.

PORK:	
Mess, New	$17 00 @$18 00
Extra Prime	12 00 @ 13 00
Family	15 50 @ 16 50
BACON:	
Western	$8 70 @$9 25
City	8 80 @ 9 25
CUT MEATS:	
Smoked Hams	—11 @— 11¾
Smoked Shoulders	— 7 @— 8
Smoked Strips	—12 @— 13
LARD:	
Western, per 100 lbs	$8 32½@$8 37½
City	8 25 @ 8 30
Refined	8 55 @ 8 65

HAY.—The receipts continue light and entirely insufficient to meet the demand, and business, in consequence, has been greatly retarded. We quote Shipping, 80 cents; Prime, $1.05@$1.15; Medium, 90@$1; Salt, 60@65 cents; and Clover, 65@75 cents. Straw is still scarce and wanted and values have advanced a trifle on all grades. Long Rye, 95 cents @$1; Short do., 70@75 cents; Oat till scarce and firm at 65@75 cents

CATTLE MARKET.—The market for prime Beef Cattle throughout the past week ruled steady. Good prime and extra Steers were largely purchased for shipment. Texas, Cherokee, and Colorado Steers were slow of sale, and declined about a quarter of a cent per lb. The range for poor to choice Native Steers was 7½@10½ cents per lb., to dress 55@57 lbs.; Texans, 6¼@7 cents, to dress 55 lbs., and Colorado half-breed, 7@8 cts., to dress 55 lbs. Milch Cows sold at $35@ $50 each. Grass Calves were dull at $1.90@ $2 per 100 lbs. Fat Veals met with a quic sale, but were scarce and higher—viz., 5@ 7¼ cents per lb. Lambs were quiet, and, with a large supply, prices were easier. Offered at 5½@6 cents. Sheep were dull. A few choice brought $5.32 per 100 lbs. Several small lots of State Hogs sold at 5½@ 5¾ cents per lb. The receipts for the week have been 13,389 Beef Cattle, 144 Cows, 4,680 Calves, 37,474 Sheep, and 30,376 Swine; and the exports 1,932 Cattle, 5,700 qrs. Beef, 260 Sheep, 957 carcasses Mutton, and 200 Hogs.

WOOL.

American X to XXX	36@48
Pulled	20@45
California	15@35

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER.

State, Creamery, fair to choice	26 @32
State, pails and tubs, prime to fancy	25 @28
State, tubs, inferior	23 @25
Western, Dairy, choice to fancy	20 @24
Western, Factory, fair to choice	16 @19

CHEESE.

State, Factory, fancy	13¼@—
State, Factory, good to fine	13 @13¼
Western, Factory, choice	12¼@13
Western, Factory, fair to prime	0 @12

EGGS.

Long Island, New Jersey, and near-by	24 @25
State and Pennsylvania	22 @23
Western and Canadian	21 @22

POTATOES.

Early Rose per bbl.	$1 50@— —

FRUIT.—DOMESTIC DRIED.

Apples, Sliced, State	4 @ 5
Apples, Western	4 @ 5
Apples, Southern	3½ @ 7
Peaches, Peeled	14 @20
Peaches, Unpeeled	6½ @ 7½
Blackberries	7½ @ 8
Plums	16 @18

SEEDS.

Clover, Western ₩ lb.	— 8 @— 9
Clover, New York State	— 8½@— —
Timothy ₩ bush.	2 70 @ 2 80
Canary	1 55 @ 2 10
Hemp, Foreign	1 30 @— —
Flaxseed, American, Rough	1 40 @— —
Linseed, Calcutta ₩ 56 lbs.	2 00 @ 2 05

GUANO AND FERTILIZERS.

	Per Ton
Guano, Peruv'n, rectified, 9.70 p.c.	$9 00 @70 00
" " 3.40 "	$1 00 @52 00
Guano, Standard or Guanape (2,240 lbs.)	53 00 @54 00
Lister Bros. Standard Superphosphate of Lime	37 00 @40 00
Lister Bros. Am. Dissolved Bone	32 00 @35 00
" Bone Flour	36 00 @39 00
" Bone Meal	34 00 @36 50
" Ground Bone	31 00 @33 50
" Crescent Bone	27 50 @30 00
Homestead Superphosphate (Michigan Carbon Works)	40 00
Homestead Tobacco Grower (Michigan Carbon Works)	60 00
Banner Raw Bone Flour (Michigan Carbon Works)	45 00
Mattfield Fertilizers (in lots less than car-load	45 00
Mattfield Fertilizers (car-load lots)	40 00
Soluble Pacific Guano	45 00
Bone, ground fine, average	38 00 @30 00
" dissolved, high grade	30 00 @28 00
German Potash Salts, Kainit	8 50 @ 9 00
Plaster, per ton (2,000 lbs.)	7 75 @ 8 00
Muriate of Potash (60 p. c.), per 100 lbs	1 75 @ 1 87
Sulphate of Ammonia, per 100 lbs.	3 75 @ 4 00
Dried Blood, per unit	— — @ 2 37½
Chas. H. North & Co., Animal Dust Fertilizer	35 00
Baugh's Raw Bone Superphosphate, per 2,000 lbs	35 00
Baugh's Twenty-five Dollar Phosphate, per 2,000 lbs	25 00
Baugh's Warranted Pure Bone Meal, per 2,000 lbs	35 00
Baugh's Export Bone, per 2,000 lbs	31 00@33 00
Quaker City Phosphate	35 00@38 00
Allen's Phosphate	35 00@38 00
Soluble Marine Guano	45 00@48 00

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Best quality WASH BLUE and most liberal measure.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor,

230 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

SUN CHOP TEA

SPECIAL PROPOSITION!

We will send by MAIL, Postage Paid, a 2¾ LB. PACKAGE of our celebrated SUN-SUN CHOP TEA on receipt of $2.50. It is the FINEST imported BLACK TEA, with GREEN TEA flavor. Warranted to SUIT ALL TASTES. To parties wishing to test it before buying in quantity we will send SAMPLE on receipt of 6 CENTS. Postage-stamps taken. SPECIAL TERMS ON LARGE ORDERS. Particulars free.

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First-Class Printers' Materials.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Fall Opening

of Paris Novelties in Costumes, Evening Dresses, Opera Cloaks, Cloaks, Carriage Wraps, Furs, Misses' and Children's Suits, etc., etc.

BROADWAY & 19th ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

FALL NOVELTIES

now on exhibition in Upholstery Goods, Draperies, Furniture Coverings, Cornices, Shades, etc.

Broadway, corner 19th Street.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

PARIS NOVELTIES

in Silks, Plain and Brocade Velvets, Plushes, Lace Trousseaux, Dress Goods, etc., etc., now open.

BROADWAY & 19th ST.

Financial.

GOVERNMENT DEFAULTERS.

Secretary Sherman, in his recent speech at Cincinnati, submitted the following figures in relation to the custody and disbursement of the public moneys:

"During the administration of James Buchanan, the loss by defalcations of public officers in the collection and disbursement of the public moneys was $3.81 on every $1.000; during Pierce's administration it was $3.56; during Polk's administration it was $4.08; during Jackson's administration it was $7.52; during Van Buren's administration it was $11 71. Mark the contrast with Republican administrations: In Lincoln's time, embracing the recklessness caused by war, it was 76 cents. For six years of Grant's administration it was 34 cents. In Hayes's administration thus far—assuming that all amounts in dispute are lost—the loss on $1,000 would be so small that the smallest coin of the country would make it good three times. It has been but one-third of a cent on $1,000 of the amount involved."

Taking the administrations of Buchanan, Pierce, Polk, Van Buren, and Jackson, all of them Democratic, and comparing them with the Republican administrations of Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes, we find an immense contrast in the loss of public moneys by the defalcations of Government officials. The lowest proportion of loss in the former is that under Pierce's administration, which was at the rate of $3.56 for every $1,000 collected; and the highest was that under Van Buren, which reached $11.71 for every 1,000 collected. In Lincoln's time the loss was only 76 cents per $1,000; under Grant it was only 34 cents; and under Hayes it is but one-third of a cent on $1,000 of the amount involved, even if we assume that all the amounts in dispute are actually lost.

These figures show that the public funds, as collected, held, and disbursed by Republican officials, have been in truer and safer hands than when they were collected, held, and disbursed by Democratic officials. The administration of Mr. Lincoln was in this respect a great improvement on that of Buchanan; that of General Grant was still better; and that of President Hayes thus far brings the loss down to the third of a cent per thousand dollars. We hardly think that it will be best to have "a change" from the Republican to Democratic *régime* on this subject. We imagine that the majority of voters will this Fall express the same opinion.

PUT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER.

The four-per-cent. bonds of the Government are now selling at ten per cent. above their par value, after twenty years of Republican rule. The six-per-cent. bonds of the same Government would not in 1860, as the fruit of Democratic rule for a series of years, sell for more than ninety cents on the dollar. Put this and that together, and draw your own conclusion. Investors have often shown that they, somehow, have the notion that the Republican Party is identified with the public credit, and that Democracy is to be suspected.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS has been about as active the past week as in last report. The increased enthusiasm in politics may have acted as a slight check. Business men are usually cheerful, alert, and confident of continued prosperity.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—During the week the total imports at New York were valued at $6,318,359, of which $5,713,724 consisted of general merchandise and the remainder dry goods. The total since January 1st amounted to $372,595,536, against $239,954,122 in 1879 and $214,713,878 in 1878.

The exports of produce and merchandise for the week were $9,131,409, against $8,840,466 in 1879 and $7,543,295 in 1878. The total since January 1st reaches $301,563,322, against $243,720,947 in 1879 and $254,379,589 in 1878.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.—Surety.—A co-surety, who gives his individual note to the common creditor, who receipts it in payment and compromise of the debt, is entitled to contribution from the other sureties, although he afterward becomes insolvent and fails to pay the note.—Owen *vs.* M'Gebbe, Sup. Ct., Alabama.

A usurious agreement for the extension of the time of the principal to pay a note will not discharge a surety.—Berry *vs.* Pullen, Sup. Ct., Maine.

Patent for Land.—Where the right to a patent has once become vested in a purchaser of public lands it is equivalent, so far as the Government is concerned, to a patent actually issued. The execution and delivery of the patent after the right to it has become complete are the mere ministerial acts of the officers charged wiih that duty.—Simmons *vs.* Wagner, U. S. Sup. Ct.

Payment.—The payment and acceptance of a sum less than the amount due on an unliquidated claim, in discharge of the whole claim, is a liquidation and payment of it. When a creditor relinquishes the residue of his claim upon being paid a part of it, there must be some consideration for the relinquishment, or something to show the possibility of a benefit to the creditor.—Hilliard *vs.* Noyes, Sup. Ct., New Hampshire.

Patent Law.—It is unlawful to mark an unpatented article "patent," although it be patentable.—Oliphant *vs.* Salem Flouring Mills, U. S. Dist. Ct., at San Francisco.

THE MONEY MARKET remains without essential change and continues easy. Borrowers on call on stock collaterals were readily supplied at 2 @ 3 per cent., while Government bond dealers were accommodated at 1½ @ 2 per cent. We quote 60 to 90 days endorsed dry goods bills receivable, 4½ @ 5; four-months acceptances 5 @ 5½; and good single names, four to six months to run, 5½ @ 6.

LONDON MARKET. — Consols were firm, closing on Saturday at 97⅝@97¾. United States bonds and American railway securities were generally higher.

EXCHANGE.—The market closed weak in foreign exchange at $4.81½ for 60 days and $4.84 for demand bills. New York exchange was quoted on Saturday at the places named as follows: Savannah, buying ⅛ discount, selling ⅛@¼ discount; Charleston, buying ⅛@7-16 discount, selling par; New Orleans, commercial $2 per $1,000 discount to par, bank par; St. Louis, $1 per $1,000 discount; Chicago, 60@75c. per $1,000 discount; Boston, 45c per $1,000 discount.

GOLD.—The amount received at the New York Assay Office for the week ending October 1st was $3,426,300. The amount received from August 2d to Oct. 1st was $25,346,900. The payment of the Assay Office for the week on account of foreign gold deposited was $4,729,544, and since August 2d $23,864,548.

SILVER.—The bullion value of the 412½-grain silver dollar is $0.8739. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Bar Silver	113	113¼
Trade Dollars	99⅜	99⅝
Halves and Quarters	99¾	par.
Dimes and Half Dimes	99¾	par.

STOCK MARKET.—The market had a decidedly better tone than last week. The improvement was due in a measure to the semi-official statements of a probable settlement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific differences, which induced the "bulls" to make a sudden movement for higher prices by frightening the "short" interest into covering. The Southwestern shares were first advanced sharply, and later on the Granger, coal, and trunk line shares were made to participate in the buoyancy. As prices advanced, it became clear that the largest "short" interest in the market for months had been entrapped, and, with the unexpectedly favorable railway traffic returns for September, it required no special effort to force some of the larger "bears" to close up their accounts. The closing quotations show a material advance for both shares and bonds.

The following will show the changes in prices during the week:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Albany and Susquehanna	110	110	110	111
American Dist. Tel.	75½	75½	76½	75½
Atl. and Pac. Tel.	39½	40	39½	40⅜
Boston Air Line, pfd.	42	44	41½	44
Bur., C. R., and Northern	63½	65⅜	63½	65½
Canada Southern	56⅝	59⅜	57⅞	59⅝
C., C., C., and I.	69	71	69	71
Chicago and Northwestern	102¾	108	101	108½
Chicago and Northw'n, pf.	119	124½	119	124½
Chic., Mil., and St. Paul	[illegible]	95⅜	91¼	—
Chic M., and St. P., ex-div.	[illegible]	93½	93¾	93⅜
Chic., Mil., and St. Paul, pf.	112	114	112	—
C., M., and St. P., pf., ex-div.	109½	111	109½	111
C., R. I., and Pacific	116	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
Chicago, Bur., and Quincy	128½	138½	127	138⅜
Chicago and Alton	114	114½	114	114½
Chicago and Alton, pf.	—	—	—	130
Chic., St. L., and N. O.	35½	37⅞	34½	37
C., C., and Ind. Cen.	17	18⅝	16⅜	18⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	121¾	121¾	121¾	123
Consolidation Coal	—	—	—	36
Canton Land	—	—	—	48
Ches. & Ohio	18⅞	19⅜	18½	19¼
Ches. & Ohio, 1st pf.	23½	25½	23	26
Ches. & Ohio, 2d pf.	19	21	19	20¾
Caribou M.	2½	2½	2¼	2½
Cent. Arizona M.	6⅛	6¾	6⅛	7
Del., Lack., and Western	89¼	91	87½	—
Del., Lack, and West., ex-div.	89½	90¾	89	90½
Del. and Hudson Canal	83	86	81⅜	86⅝
Dub. and Sioux City	—	—	—	67
Express—Adams	116	116	116	117
American	58¾	59½	58⅝	59½
United States	48¾	49	48¾	49½
Erie	38	40¾	37⅞	40⅜
Erie, pf.	69¼	71	68¾	71
Excelsior Min.	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Han. and St. Joseph	37½	39¾	36⅞	39⅝
Han. and St. Joseph, pf.	80¾	83⅜	80	83
Homestead Mining	—	—	—	34
Houston and Texas	62	70	62	70
Illinois Central	111½	113¼	110⅞	112⅞
Silver Cliff Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3
Col. Coal and I.	24	24	23	—
Keokuk and Des Moines, pf.	—	—	—	30
American Union Tel.	59	61⅝	57½	63¾
Peoria, Dec., and Evans	24⅜	25	24⅜	25
Ohio Central	20	21	20	22½
Climax Mining	1¾	1¼	1¼	1
P., T., and Buffalo	32	33½	32	—
Louisville and Nashville	149	160½	149	157
Lake Shore	106¾	109⅞	105⅞	109¾
Lake Erie and Western	32¼	34	32½	33½
Little Pittsburgh	2⅛	2⅛	2¾	2⅛
Michigan Central	94	98⅜	92¾	98⅜
Morris and Essex	110½	111½	110½	—
M., K., and Texas	32⅜	36⅝	31¾	36½
Manhattan Elevated	29⅝	33½	28½	34
Metropolitan Elevated	90¼	93½	88	93½
Mobile and Ohio	21	22½	21	23
Mar. and Cin., 1st pf.	4¾	5	3¾	4⅞
Mar. and Cin., 2d pfd.	3	3	3	3
Montauk Gas	—	—	—	73½
N. Y. Central and H.	128¾	130⅜	128¾	130¾
N. J. Central	73	75½	69	74¾
N. Y. Elevated	111	112	111	115
Northern Pacific	28½	29⅝	27¾	29
Northern Pacific, pf.	52⅜	54½	51½	53¾
Nash., Chat., and St. Louis	55	63⅝	55	64
New Central Coal	25½	26	25½	—
Ohio and Miss.	32¾	34½	32	35⅛
Ohio and Miss., pf.	73⅜	76	73½	76
Ontario Silver	—	—	—	30
Oregon Nav.	141	141½	140	—
Oregon Nav., ex div.	130	133	129½	—
Pacific Mail	38⅜	40½	37⅞	39⅜
Panama	—	—	—	195
Phila. and Reading	58⅜	59⅝	57⅞	60¾
Pullman Palace Car Co.	118	118	117	—
Quicksilver Mining	—	—	—	13
Quicksilver Mining, pf.	51	51	51	—
St. Louis, Alt., and T. H.	19	19	19	21
St. Louis, Alt., and T. H., pfd	77	79⅜	77	79¼
St. Louis and Iron Mtn.	49⅜	51½	47⅞	51¼
St. Louis and San Fran.	33	33	32	34
St. Louis and San Fran., pf.	43½	44	42	44
St. Louis and S. Fran., 1st pf.	72⅜	73⅜	72⅜	75
Sutro Tunnel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅝	43	40	43
St. Paul & Omaha, pf.	81½	82⅜	80¼	82⅜
Standard Mining	28⅛	29½	28⅝	29⅝
Union Pacific	86¾	90¼	85¼	89⅜
Western Union	98	99½	95¼	99
Wabash and Pacific	35¼	37⅞	34½	37⅜
Wabash and Pacific, pf.	65¼	69½	64⅛	69¼
Central Pacific	71⅜	71	71⅜	74
N. Y., Ont., and W.	22¼	23	20	23
Denver and Rio Grande	69⅜	71	68	71
Ind., B., and W.	28	28	27⅛	29
Memphis and Char.	40⅛	40½	40	—

The earnings of thirty railroads show a gain during the third week of September equivalent to 24 43-100 per cent. over the large business of the corresponding week in September, 1879.

RAILROAD BONDS were active and in brisk demand for both speculative and investment account. Erie consol 2ds rose to 89⅛, and fell off to 88⅞; Metropolitan Elevated 1sts advanced, under a brisk demand, to 103; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consol. assented sold at 96½@96⅞; Texas Pacific incomes were firm at 68⅞@68½, and do. Rio Grande div. 1sts rose to 82; New York Elevated 1sts sold at 112; New York Central coupons 1sts at 130⅞; Canada Southern firsts at 94⅞@94⅞; and Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy 7s at 125.

STATE BONDS were dull and steady in general. Tennessees, old, fell off from 42 to 37; and the new issues were 1 a 2 per cent. lower, the decline following the decision by the United States Circuit Court that the bondholders never had any legal lien upon the railroads.

GOVERNMENT BONDS were irreguler and in the main weak, with a sharp decline near the close, with a slight recovery at last sales. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States sixes, 1880, registered	102¼	102⅜
United States sixes, 1880, coupon	102¼	102⅜
United States sixes, 1881, registered	104¼	104⅜
United States sixes, 1881, coupon	104¼	104⅜
United States fives, 1881, registered	101¼	101⅜
United States fives, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108⅝	108¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅝	108¾
United States fours, 1907, registered	107⅝	108¼
United States fours, 1907, coupon	107⅝	108¼
United States currency sixes, 1895	125	—
United States currency sixes, 1896	125	—
United States currency sixes, 1897	125	—
United States currency sixes, 1898	125	—
United States currency sixes, 1899	125	—

TREASURY BALANCES.—The Treasury now holds $359,910,450 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week, $575,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week, $756,000. National bank circulation outstanding: currency notes, $342,624,833; gold notes, $1,325,060. The receipts of national bank-notes for redemption for the week, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1879.	1880.
New York	$203,000	$341,000
Boston	44,000	43,000
Philadelphia	51,000	71,000
Miscellaneous	389,000	400,000
Total	$786,000	$855,000

THE BANK STATEMENT shows a decrease of $248,325 in the surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $4,426,750 in excess of legal requirements.

The following is the statement in detail:

Names of Banks.	Average Loans and Dis.	Average of Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits other than U. S.
New York	$9,600,000	$2,168,000	$222,000	$9,018,000
Manhattan	6,308,200	728,300	311,500	4,566,500
Merchants'	7,771,100	1,442,100	464,700	6,739,900
Mechanics'	7,668,000	1,052,000	591,000	6,506,000
Union	4,388,200	1,304,500	58,000	3,868,400
America	9,408,700	2,262,800	220,000	7,684,400
Phenix	3,577,000	856,000	162,000	3,670,000
City	9,302,500	2,968,600	38,000	10,276,100
Tradesmen's	3,323,200	569,600	49,800	2,383,500
Fulton	1,777,000	281,900	120,300	1,304,000
Chemical	13,108,000	3,914,800	352,000	13,788,500
Mer. Exch.	4,454,800	641,500	475,000	3,971,200
Gallatin Na.	4,180,500	571,200	120,100	2,487,000
B'tch. & Dro.	1,449,000	311,700	46,200	1,302,500
M'chs. & Tra.	1,056,000	147,000	185,000	1,106,000
Greenwich.	974,800	90,900	211,100	971,700
Lea. Manuf.	2,970,900	320,900	243,800	2,441,200
Sev'nth W'd	742,100	150,400	63,800	813,900
St'te of N.Y.	3,564,100	593,700	162,600	2,839,400
Amer. Ex.	15,308,000	3,382,000	234,000	12,493,000
Commerce	15,649,700	3,025,100	500,300	10,548,100
Broadway	5,730,600	715,100	527,300	4,807,900
Mercantile	3,915,000	730,300	168,300	3,069,700
Pacific	2,497,100	255,600	291,200	2,341,700
Republic	4,910,600	532,000	107,500	2,473,300
Chatham	3,414,900	751,600	175,900	3,741,300
People's	1,042,400	58,200	114,100	1,410,800
North Am.	[illegible]	190,000	200,000	[illegible]

Hanover....	5,252,400	1,478,200	580,000	8,195,600
Irving.....	3,043,000	381,700	228,700	2,750,000
Metropol'n	12,703,000	2,991,600	70,000	12,114,000
Citizens'...	1,836,900	279,500	230,900	1,911,400
Nassau.....	2,283,500	227,600	81,000	2,113,100
Market.....	2,616,000	628,000	125,700	2,259,900
St. Nicholas	2,122,000	595,000	65,000	1,741,500
Shoe & Lea.	3,378,000	795,000	111,000	3,447,000
Corn Exch.	4,928,000	414,000	73,000	2,752,900
Continental	6,008,100	1,448,800	102,600	6,281,400
Oriental....	1,597,100	39,100	285,200	1,573,700
Marine.....	3,262,000	770,000	143,000	3,822,000
Imp. & Tra.	19,784,300	5,616,500	298,700	23,372,300
Park.....	16,074,800	4,845,000	314,300	20,180,900
Mec. Bk'g. As	876,300	148,500	12,000	566,600
North River	875,600	49,300	141,400	1,000,500
East River..	913,500	110,600	73,200	679,400
Fourth Na..	17,152,900	3,625,000	658,800	16,657,900
Cent. Na....	9,080,000	2,112,000	832,000	9,704,000
Second Na..	2,443,000	412,000	254,000	2,764,000
Ninth Na...	4,847,500	1,413,200	237,100	5,541,000
First Na....	14,218,000	3,093,800	181,500	15,158,800
Third Na...	9,504,900	2,395,500	372,400	10,371,600
N. Y. N. Ex.	1,415,000	146,400	102,800	1,077,100
Bowery Na.	1,427,000	32,000	298,000	1,174,000
N. Y. Co....	1,827,100	22,400	366,400	1,382,500
Ger. Amer..	2,468,000	406,100	25,200	2,230,100
Chase Na...	3,409,800	601,300	238,400	3,698,300
Fifth Ave...	1,447,900	289,000	86,400	1,488,100

The following is an analysis of the bank totals of this week, compared with that of last week:

	October 2d.	*Comparisons.*	
Loans.....	$300,323,600	Dec.	$880,400
Specie.....	65,258,900	Inc.	108,700
Legal tenders.....	13,046,300	Dec.	100,900
Total reserve.....	78,302,600	Dec.	42,200
Deposits.....	295,601,400	Inc.	804,500
Reserve required.....	73,902,850	Inc.	201,125
Surplus.....	4,399,750	Dec.	243,327
Circulation.....	18,636,700	Dec.	245,800

BANK STOCKS were quiet. The latest quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
American Ex.	113	—	Mech'k Trad's.	102	—
Central Nat'l.	117	—	Mercantile.....	—	95
Chatham.....	110	—	Merchants.....	129	—
Citizens.....	107	—	Mer. Exchange.	—	100¼
Commerce.....	—	143¼	Metropolitan...	150	155
Continental..	115	—	Ninth Nat'l....	107	—
Fourth Nat'l..	112¼	—	Park.....	129½	—
German Am'n..	75	80	Republic.....	130	—
Hanover.....	113	—	St. Nicholas...	109	—
Mech. Bkg. Ass	—	80	State of N. Y'k.	113	—

Mr. John J. Kiernan, formerly special partner, has been admitted as general partner into the well-known firm of Frank & Flamant, advertising agents, of 149 Broadway.

The attention of those who desire to invest in mining stocks is called to the financial statement of the Copper Knob Mining Company, published in another column. The offices of the Company are at 52 Broadway, this city, and the treasurer and general manager is William Brandreth.

The New York, New England, and Western Investment Company, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine Street, invite subscriptions at par and accrued interest for the first mortgage 6 per cent. land-grant sinking-fund gold bonds of the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company.

The Tombstone Mill and Mining Company have declared a dividend of ten cents on each share, payable October 15th, at their office in Philadelphia.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable November 1st, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL ST., NEW YORK,

Bills of Exchange on Great Britain, Ireland, and France.

ISSUE

COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS,

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION.

$20,000 PER MILE. STEEL RAILS.

Mortgage covers road and land grant of 25,600 acres per mile.

Interest payable March 1st and September 1st.

Trustee, Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.

Entire earnings of the company pledged to payment of interest.

Total bonded debt less than $7,000,000.

850 miles owned and operated.

Small amount remaining unsold offered at 95 and interest subject to advance without notice.

For further particulars apply at office of Treasurer,

23 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

WESTERN FARM MORTGAGES.

Eight Per Cent.

INTEREST GUARANTEED.

PAYABLE AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK.

Security Large and Productive.

In ten years we have made 3,696 loans, without the loss of a dollar. Funds wanted to loan on first-class security. For references, etc. send for pamphlet to J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas; or HENRY DICKINSON, Manager, 343 Broadway, New York.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

No. 5 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK, September 1st, 1880.

We are receiving so many letters of inquiry as to the terms on which we receive deposit accounts of Banks, Bankers, Business Firms, and individuals that we find it necessary, in order to save clerical labor in replying to each separately in manuscript, to issue this Circular for the general information of those who may desire to open accounts with a private banking-house in this city.

While we do not solicit deposits, we are prepared, on the terms mentioned below, to receive the accounts of responsible parties in good standing.

1. Except in the case of Banks, Saving Banks, or other well-known Corporations, or of individuals or firms whose character and standing are already known to us, we require satisfactory references before opening an account.

2. We allow interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the average monthly balances when the same amount to $1,000 or over. On accounts averaging less than $1,000 for the month we allow no interest.

3. We render accounts current, and credit interest as above, on the last day of each month.

4. For parties keeping regular deposit accounts with us we collect and credit United States, Railroad, and other Coupons and Dividends payable in this city, without charge; make careful inquiries and give the best information we can obtain respecting investments or other matters of financial interest to them; and in general serve their interests in any way in which we can be of use to them in our line of business.

5. We do not discount or buy commercial paper, but are at all times prepared to make advances to customers and correspondents on U. S. Bonds or other first-class and marketable securities.

6. All deposits are subject to Check at Sight, without notice.

One of our firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and we give particular attention to orders by mail, telegraph, or in person for the purchase or sale, on Commission, of Investment Bonds and Stocks.

We continue to buy and sell direct, without Commission, all issues and denominations of United States Bonds, for immediate delivery, at current market rates.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH.

Security, Convenience, and Privacy.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

OF

The National Park Bank

OF NEW YORK,

214 and 216 Broadway,

NEAR THE POST-OFFICE.

Established in 1868.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Co.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

HASTINGS & DAKOTA DIVISION,

PRINCIPAL DUE 1910.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

TRUSTEES: FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.

For Sale with

WOERISHOFFER & CO.,

54 Exchange Place.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

Parties Desirous of Dealing in

STOCKS

will do well to write to or call on the old Banking House of

HOWES & COMPANY,

11 WALL STREET, N. Y.

(Formerly HOWES & MACY).

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

COPPER KNOB MINING CO.

MINES, GAP CREEK, ASHE CO., N. C.

Capital Stock, $500,000. Shares, $1 each.

Registrars of Stock, Mining Trust Company.

G. B. Flint, President; Wm. Brandreth, Vice-President and Treasurer; Edwin H. Mulford, Secretary.

R. M. Eames, M. E., Superintendent.

OFFICE OF COMPANY, 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.

COPPER KNOB MINING COMPANY.

Office, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

500,000 SHARES, OF $1 EACH.

G. B. FLINT, President.

R. M. EAMES, M. E., Superintendent.

EDWIN H. MULFORD, Secretary.

WILLIAM BRANDRETH, Treas. and Gen'l Manager.

REGISTRARS, Mining Trust Company.

DIVIDEND No. 1.

NEW YORK, September 7th, 1880.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable September 23d. Transfer books close on the 18th and open on the 23d.

THIRD QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

June 1st, 1880, Cash balance.....	$11,698 81
Cash receipts, June 1st to Sept. 1st, 1880....	8,838 00
	$20,466 81
Cash expenditures, June 1st to Sept. 1st.....	4,833 41
Cash balance.....	$15,633 40
Debts.....	707 87
RESOURCES.	
Ores in bins and on dump, assay value.....	$25,000 00
Cash balance in treasury.....	15,633 40
	$40,633 40

Also 250 Acres Mineral Lands in fee.

75,000 shares working Capital Stock.

MINE EQUIPMENT.

Twenty horse-power steam hoisting works, twenty-five horse-power engine, air-compressor, air-drills, and sixty horse-power boilers, shaft-house, ore-house, boarding-house, assay office, superintendent's dwelling, and smelting-house. Present assay value of ore: Copper, 12¼ per cent.; Gold, $20; Silver, $13 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Building, two ten-tons smelting furnaces, shaft 200 feet deep, levels 350 feet. All in ore.

WILLIAM BRANDRETH,

Treasurer and General Manager.

COPPER KNOB MINE, ASHE COUNTY, N. C., September 7th, 1880.

WILLIAM BRANDRETH, Esq., *General Manager Copper Knob Mining Company, 52 Broadway, N. Y.*

Dear Sir:—In accordance with your instructions, I forward my Quarterly Report of the progress made at the mine during the last three months. The main shaft was continued below the 100-feet level until another fault was encountered. This fault is mainly on the hanging wall, the foot-wall remaining well defined the whole distance from the surface. It occurs at 144 feet, the angle of vein changing from 45 deg. to 32 deg., the overhanging slates becoming highly crystalline and hard, with seams or cross-courses of granulated quartz in the lamina. On the northwest side of shaft the slates show but slight contraction, the vein being very small and decomposed. On the southeast side the bands of slate are not so massive and the vein wider. The second or 20-fathoms level was commenced at this fault, and continued east and west along the course of vein, leaving the foot-wall and vein matter and taking down the hanging wall. This level is now 22 feet on the west course and 12 feet on the east course. There now appear two main ore-shutes on either side of the fault. The ore in the east level is rich in native gold and blue carbonate of copper and some vitreous copper ore. About 12 feet further must bring us to the ore-shute; then the vein may widen. Should the ore continue to carry the same amount of gold and blue carbonate, it would be advantageous in the working of the ore by dressing the vitreous copper ore from the gold and blue carbonate, and smelting the former and leaching the latter. This can be determined upon when the levels are well opened. When these levels are driven for ten fathoms each way and well in the ore-shute, a winze should be taken down to the third level and driven to meet the main shaft. This, with the upper levels, will give a large amount of stopping-ground. The west level is now driven with air-drills; the east level by hand-drills. Greater speed could be made with another air-drill. Would advise your sending one to the mine as soon as possible. A size larger drill than the present one would work to better advantage in this hard ground. We have had to stop sinking the main shaft, on account of water. For the last six weeks we have had constant rains, hindering the work very materially. The heavy rains have deterred the fire-brick and common brick-making for the completion of the furnaces.

All the machinery is working in good order. A large ore-shed has been built, giving ample space for the ore taken out on a level of ore-breaker room, 22 feet above the smelting-house ground-line. This gives us an elevation of 20 feet above the charging-hole of furnaces. The charcoal bins will all be above the ore-floor of furnaces. The smelting-house is not quite complete. It is 75 feet long, 57 feet in width, and 27 feet in hight to ventilator in roof. An office and store-room has also been built, with a dwelling-house, 40x18, 21 feet in hight. All the main buildings are built of 12-inch square oak, in a solid and substantial manner, in accordance with the value and permanency of the mine, and the consummation of each week's work on the mine convinces us of its value. All the ore is taken from the bins and placed on the ore-breaker floor. A large quantity of ore is on the dump, ready for dressing or smelting the whole mass of vein-matter as taken out. Respectfully,

R. M. EAMES, Superintendent.

P. S.—The Company do not owe one cent at the mine. All workmen, miners, and laborers are paid up every week, and there is no indebtedness here of any kind whatsoever.

R. M. EAMES, Superintendent.

Under date of September 13th, 1880, R. M. Eames, Superintendent, writes: "Have struck the rich ore-shute on the southeast side of shaft in second adit-level. The pay-streak has widened to 20 inches and grows wider every foot driven. Have taken the measure to-day of distance from ore-shute on northwest adit-level, and find we are nine feet from it." An additional air drill has been ordered and will be at work by October 1st.

WILLIAM BRANDRETH, General Manager.

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO

OUR NEW BUILDING,

303 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

where we shall continue to buy and sell on Commission, for Investment, or carry on Margin, all Securities dealt in either in the Philadelphia or New York Stock Exchanges, having EQUAL FACILITIES FOR EXECUTING ORDERS IN BOTH CITIES.

Advances made on Marketable Securities.

Money received on Deposit and Interest allowed.

We beg to call special attention to the PRIVATE WIRE which connects our Office directly with New York, affording exceptional facilities to our customers dealing in New York Securities.

ROBT. GLENDINNING & CO.,

BANKERS.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

8 EIGHT & NINE PER CENT. GUARANTEED 9

BY THE

WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE COMPANY,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

First Mortgages upon Improved Productive Farms in the best localities in the West. Coupon Bonds Guaranteed. Interest and Principal paid on day of maturity in New York.

☞ The Fall demand for funds is giving us a large surplus of the very choicest Eight and Nine Per Cent. applications, which affords a fine opportunity for selection and discrimination. We take only the best, and guarantee absolute satisfaction in the investment of every dollar. We solicit correspondence.

Send for Circulars, references, and sample documents.

P. M. PERKINS, President. N. F. HART, Auditor. C. W. GILLETT, Treasurer.

J. T. WARNE, Vice-President. L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y. J. W. LATHROP, Gen'l Agent.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX-PER-CENT.

LAND GRANT, SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

OREGON PACIFIC R. R. CO.

We invite subscriptions at par and accrued interest for the above-named bonds to the amount of $3,350,000. They bear date October 1st, 1880, and have 30 years to run, bearing six-per-cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New York or London.

The land grant contains over 900,000 acres of most valuable SELECTED LANDS—forest, mineral, and agricultural—and includes over forty miles of ocean-front and many miles of deep-water front for docking on Yaquina Bay and Alsea Bay.

The mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, securing these bonds covers the entire land grant and other real estate of the company, also its franchises, railroad, rights of way, rolling stock, docks, wharves, steamships, steamboats, ferry-boats, and all other property.

Subscriptions will be payable in installments, beginning between the 10th and 25th of November. The public subscription will close on November 10th. Prospectus of the railroad company, our circular, and subscription lists will be furnished on application.

New York, New England, and Western

INVESTMENT COMPANY,

Nos. 31 and 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

New York, New England, and Western

INVESTMENT COMPANY,

31 and 33 Pine St., New York; 19 Congress St., Boston; Union Building, Chicago.

CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.

Offers to investors carefully-selected securities, bearing from 6 to 8 per cent. interest. Investment securities bought and sold on commission. Settlements made for holders of defaulted securities. Will act as agents in funding and reorganizing debts of municipalities, railroad companies, and other corporations. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN C. SHORT, President } New York.
GEORGE W. DEHEVOISE, Vice-Pres. }
LUCIUS L. HUBBARD, Ass't Vice-Pres., Boston.
WILLIAM P. WATSON, Sec. and Treas., Chicago.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH AVE., corner 14th Street.—Interest commencing from the first of each month.

Assets, $4,563,751 79. Surplus, $753,487 48.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

The Banner Mining Co.

Property Located in Inyo County, California.

200,000 NON-ASSESSABLE SHARES AT $5 EACH.

HON. SAMUEL CONOVER, President.

THOS. P. MALANY, Secretary.

Being in a country of fabulous mineral deposits and near the famous Union Mine, which has given out $17,000,000 in ten years, this property is well worth attention.

Prospectus mailed on application to Secretary.

OFFICES, 63 BROADWAY, ROOM 56, NEW YORK.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, Sept. 13th, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable Nov. 1st, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place, New York; also a scrip dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable at the same time and place, both payable to stockholders of record Sept. 28th.

For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at Portland, Oregon, Oct. 20th (of which special notice will be given by circular letter to stockholders), the transfer books will be closed from Sept. 28th until Nov. 5th.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, Sept. 28th, 1880.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

In compliance with a ruling of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, the transfer books of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will reopen Oct. 31st and close Oct. 25th, for the purposes of subscription to new stock by stockholders of record Oct. 25th. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. H. TYNDALE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOMBSTONE MILL AND MINING CO., 432 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28th, 1880.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of $50,000, being TEN CENTS on each share of the capital stock of the company, payable on and after October 15th, at this office. Transfer books closed 10th to 15th inclusive.

GEO. BURNHAM, Pres.

W. J. CHEYNEY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, New York, September 24th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that dividends have been declared out of the net earnings for the year 1880 of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Share on the preferred stock and of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Share on the common stock of this company payable on the 15th day of October next, at the office of the company.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of September and reopened on the 21st day of October next.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, September 16th, 1880.—The quarterly dividend of (2½) two and a half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company will be paid on and after the first day of October next, at the office of the Central Trust Company, to the stockholders of record on the 20th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M., and reopened on the 2d of October next.

By order. JOHN F. BODY, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW YORK, Sept. 8th, 1880.

DIVIDEND No. 53.—The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending September 30th instant, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next, to shareholders of record on the 20th day of September instant.

For the purpose of this dividend and of the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, the 13th day of October next, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th instant, and opened on the morning of the 15th of October next. R. H. ROBERTS, Treas.

Commercial.

THE "BLOATED" BONDHOLDERS.

THE list of those who hold the four-per-cent. registered bonds of the United States shows that these bonds are held by 20,141 persons, and that of this number 7,683 hold bonds for five hundred dollars and in less amounts, and that among the bondholders appear the names of 6,687 women, which is nearly one-third of the whole number. Here are some of the nation's "bloated" bondholders. So, also, the savings banks of the country have invested a large amount of the deposited savings of comparatively poor people in the bonds of the Government; and these poor people, being the real owners of the bonds, furnish another class of "bloated" bondholders. Insurance companies have made similar investments, for the security of their policyholders; and these policyholders, being the real parties in interest, furnish still another class of "bloated" bondholders. Many farmers of the country, having managed to save a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, belong to the same class. In the list are many orphans and widows whose whole earthly estate is in Government bonds.

All these parties are "bloated" bondholders. They have been guilty of the sin of saving something from their earnings, or of inheriting something from their ancestors. They have added to this sin the folly of trying to take good care of what they have saved or inherited, be it more or less; and, when the Government was in the market as a borrower of money, they have committed the unpardonable offense of lending their money to the Government, having faith in its honesty and in the honesty of the people represented by it.

These "bloated" bondholders have, of course, no rights which rascals and knaves and their allies deem it a duty to respect. There is no harm in letting the blood out of them. To cheat them will be a virtuous act. Plighted faith with them creates no obligation. They are better off than the ragamuffins of society, wear better clothes, eat better food, and sleep in better houses, and it will do them good to take the starch out of them and bring them down to the level of the poorest people. At any rate, down with the "bloated" bondholders!

THE BANKING BONDS.

THE bonds deposited with the Government as security for bank circulation amount in the aggregate to $361,652,050. The following table shows the different classes of bonds thus held in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1880:

Registered bonds, loan of February, 1861 (1881s)	$2,092,000
Registered bonds, loan of July and August, 1861 (1881s)	34,949,050
Registered bonds, loan of March, 1863 (1881s)	17,899,100
Registered 10-40s (act of March 3d, 1864)	1,979,000
Registered bonds, loan of July 1st, 1862, and July 2d, 1864	4,368,000
Registered consols of 1867 (act of March 3d, 1865)	3,000
Registered consols of 1868 (act of March 3d, 1865)	15,000
* Registered 5-per-cents., funded loan of 1881	138,378,750
* Registered 4½-per-cents., funded loan of 1891	37,760,950
* Registered 4-per-cents. of 1907	120,076,300
Total	$361,652,050

* Acts of July and January, 1870 and 1871.

All these bonds, with the exception of the four and four-and-a-half per cents., will become redeemable on or before July 1st, 1881. The aggregate amount that will be thus redeemable is $197,814,850, leaving $163,837,200 in four and four-and-a-half per cents. The banks would, doubtless, take up their five and six-per-cents., and replace them with four-per-cents., but for the high premium now borne by the latter. They have been waiting in the hope that these bonds would sell at a cheaper price. Hitherto their expectations on this subject have not been realized, and there seems no immediate probability that the premium on four-per-cents. will be materially reduced. Business has revived since the resumption of specie payments, increasing the demand for money; but this has not had the effect to increase the rate of interest. Four-per-cents. have steadily advanced in the market, and not sunk back to par or even below it, as was anticipated by the banks.

DRY GOODS.

THE business of the week past has somewhat declined from the large proportions lately reported, although seasonable goods are distributed freely. The warm weather has produced a slight lull among jobbers; but merchants of most experience are expecting a continuous good trade for many weeks to come.

COTTON GOODS were not active in large transactions; but frequent purchases and orders make an important aggregate amount at firm prices. Manufacturers have been much embarrassed by the short supply of water, and are often unable to meet their orders.

The export movement consisted of shipments of 1,804 packages from this port, 185 packages from Boston, and 53 packages from other ports; making in all for the week a total of 2,042 packages, and

Since Jan. 1st, 1880..92,817 p'k'g's, valued at..$6,850,520
Same time in 1879..111,438 p'k'g's, valued at.. 7,080,995
Same time in 1878..90,343 p'k'g's, valued at.. 6,232,147
Same time in 1877...91,365 p'k'g's, valued at.. 6,074,297

Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings were in steady request and sold at firm prices, with an upward tendency.

Cotton flannels were chiefly distributed on former orders; only a slight current trade apparent.

Corset jeans were unchanged in demand and prices.

Denims and ducks were steadily moved to meet back orders. Prices were firm and stocks of denims light.

Stripes and checks were in light demand and prices remain steady.

Tickings.—A fair amount of most desirable makes were sold at unchanged prices.

Print-cloths were in good demand at very firm prices, with upward tendency. We quote 4c. for 64x64 cloths and 3¾c. for 56x60.

Prints were in irregular demand, with fairly active movement in specialties. Agents steadily hold best makes, and in general stocks are light.

Ginghams continue in unabated demand and light stocks.

DRESS GOODS.—Jobbers were fairly active in both worsted and cotton fabrics, and package buyers were more active.

WOOLEN GOODS.—No noteworthy change in the market has occurred. Clothiers buy sparingly, and a moderate business was reported by the jobbers.

Fancy cassimeres were in moderate demand by jobbers.

Worsted coatings of most desirable makes are generally steady in price.

Overcoatings remain unchanged.

Cloaking have little animation, and small parcels have only been sold.

Kentucky jeans and doeskins continue to be in improved demand. Stocks are being reduced and a firm market is apparent.

Flannels.—A fair distribution at steady prices.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—The past week has developed no material change in the condition of the market for foreign goods. There was a steady though somewhat irregular demand at first hands, and a fair business was reported in some departments of the jobbing trade. The auction-rooms were bountifully supplied with dress-silks, satins, velvets, millinery goods, etc., and some of the principal sales resulted successfully, really desirable goods having been readily disposed of at about their market value. Prices of the most staple fabrics were steadily maintained; but there was a continued pressure to sell low-grade plain dress-silks, Pekins, damassés, etc.; and, in order to accomplish this object, very low quotations were made in some cases.

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week amount to $1,705,132, showing a decrease of $604,635 as compared with last week and $539,012 decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year. The total of goods marketed for the week is $2,084,092, or $378,960 more than the imports.

B. Altman & Co.

GRAND OPENING

ON

Wednesday, Oct. 6.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Ave.

LINENS.

A. T. Stewart & Co

having purchased the stock of a Celebrated Maker of

Linen Damasks,
Napkins, Diapers,
Towels, Wash Damasks,
Huck, etc., etc.,

including a Great Variety of

GERMAN
Fancy-Bordered Cloths,
with Napkins to Match,

NOW OFFER THESE GOODS
AT LARGE REDUCTIONS
FROM PREVIOUS PRICES.

Purchasers will find this an Opportunity well worthy of Special Attention.

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th & 10th Sts.

JAMES McCREERY & Co.
BROADWAY ELEVENTH ST.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Will Offer at Retail

ON

Monday, Oct. 4th,

A LARGE LOT

OF

REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES,

BLACK AND COLORED.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

2 BUTTONS, 75c; FORMER PRICE, $1.00.
3 BUTTONS, $1; FORMER PRICE $1.90.
4 BUTTONS, $1.25; FORMER PRICE, $2.20.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Grand Central Fancy and Dry Goods Establishment.

DURING THE PAST SEASON WE HAVE MADE AN IMMENSE ADDITION TO OUR STORE, AND IT IS NOW THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE CITY, OCCUPYING AN ENTIRE BLOCK ON SIXTH AVENUE.

FALL SEASON.

WE ARE NOW EXHIBITING THE FINEST LINES OF GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

HATS AND BONNETS,
SUITS, CLOAKS, HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, LACES,
LINENS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
WORSTEDS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
BLACK SILKS, BLACK DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CHINA,
GLASS, etc.,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE. MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE VERY CAREFUL ATTENTION AND BE SHIPPED PROMPTLY.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

S. C. S.

FALL OPENING.

WEDNESDAY

AND

THURSDAY,

October 6th and 7th.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,

Announce their Regular Fall

OPENING

OF

Ladies' Carriage and Promenade Costumes, Fur Wraps, Dolmans, Fine Underwear,

and Millinery.

GENERAL OPENING AND SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

Every Department.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,

cor. 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

1880 JONES 1840

CHOICE FALL GOODS.

35 Departments at Popular Prices.

SUITS AND CLOAKS. HOUSEFURN'G GOODS.
BOYS' SUITS. SILVERWARE.
DRESS GOODS GLASSWARE.
LINENS. CROCKERY
SILKS. CHINA.

JONES

Eighth Avenue Eighth Avenue
AND
Nineteenth Street. Nineteenth Street.

JONES

SHOES. LACES.
CARPETS. GLOVES.
UPHOLSTERY. HOSIERY.
FURNITURE. MILLINERY.
DOMESTICS. Gents' Furnish'g G'ds.

Personal and Housekeeping Outfits furnished.
SAMPLES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
Send for *New Fall Catalogue.*

LILIPUTIAN BAZAR

For the manufacture and sale of INFANTS AND CHILDREN'S GOODS exclusively. The only Establishment of the kind in America, affords unequaled advantages to purchasers of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and every thing needed to make up complete outfits for children of all ages.
Catalogues furnished on application.

BEST & CO., 315 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

THE practical end sought to be gained by co-operative stores is to cheapen the cost, especially to the laboring classes, of the articles there bought. The capital invested in the business is furnished by contributions of individuals, who organize themselves into an association for the purpose of buying, through an agency of their own appointment, these articles at their wholesale price, and then selling them in retail to the members thereof at a less price than the usual rate in other stores. If there be any profits accruing, after paying the expenses of conducting the business, these profits are divided, at stated periods, among the members. The members all share in this reduction of cost, and in the dividend of profits, if there be any. Such, in a word, is the theory of a co-operative store.

The Rochdale plan, which for years has been in progress in England, embodies this theory and is a most splendid illustration of both its practicability and its success. The same theory has been tried in this country; not on so extensive a scale or with anything like equal results, yet with sufficient success to demonstrate the soundness of the principle. The prime condition of success is that the management of a co-operative store shall be in competent and honest hands. Here is the great point of peril to the system. The same is true, however, of banking associations and, indeed, of all associations in which the parties in interest trust the management of their capital to the discretion and integrity of others. The peril cannot be absolutely guarded against by any process.

A co-operative store was last March started in Brooklyn, in this state; and it has already doubled its capital and declared one dividend to the members of the association. We learn that another similar store is soon to be opened. We extend our hearty good will to all such movements. They are adapted to benefit the laboring classes and, indeed, all classes who become sharers in them. If every ward in every city had a co-operative store, well-managed, we cannot doubt that the associated proprietors who contribute the capital would find their interests served thereby.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

CONGRESS, by the Act of April 17th, 1876, directed the Secretary of the Treasury "to issue silver coins of the United States of the denomination of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value, in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury, awaiting redemption, or whenever it may be presented for redemption." The currency so redeemed was directed to be held as a part of the sinking fund provided for by law.—(19 U. S. Stat. at Large, 83.)

The amount of outstanding fractional currency at the time of the passage of this act was $42,604,894; and in about two years thereafter it had been reduced by redemption to $16,108,154.62. On the 1st of July, 1880, the nominal amount outstanding was $15,590,888.37. In the last eighteen months only $518,000 of this currency has been presented for redemption, and during the last six months the amount redeemed has been only $83,500. The steadily diminishing rate of redemption shows that far the larger amount of this currency, now nominally outstanding on the books of the Treasury, is not really outstanding at all, but lost and destroyed, and will, of course, never be presented for redemption. Scarcely anybody now meets with these fractional notes in the exchange transactions of society, and there certainly is no motive for hoarding them. Comparatively few of them, probably less than $1,000,000, remain anywhere to be redeemed.

WEEKLY DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT AND EVERY CONSUMER IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, October 4th, 1880.

PRINTS.

Albion	6	Manchester	7
American	6½	Merrimack, D	7
Allen's fancy	6½	Mallory	7
Arnold's	7	Oriental	—
Cocheco	7	Pacific	7
Dunnell's fancy	—	Richmond's	6½
Freeman	5½	Simpson's solid blk	7
Garner's	6	Sprague's	6½
Gloucester	6	Southbridge	6½
Hartel	6½	Washington	6½
Hamilton	—		

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	9½	Mohawk	9
Bates	9	Renfrew	12½
Glasgow	8½	Cumberland	—
Gloucester	9	White M'f'g Co. stpl	9
Lancaster	9	" " Fancy	9

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Agawam, F	6½	Laconia	22½
Atlantic, A	7½	"	25
" D	6½	"	27½
" H	7½	Lyman, T	6½
" P	6½	Massachusetts:	
" LL	6½	BB	6½
" V	6½	" E	6½
Appleton, A	8	" C	5½
" XX	6½	" Stand	7½
" R	7½	Medford	—
Augusta	7½	Nashua, fine O	7
"	6½	" R	7½
" A	5½	" E	8½
Broadway	6½	" W	14
Bedford, R	5½	Newmarket, DD	6½
Boott, C	6½	" G	7½
" FF	7½	" N	7½
" E	—	Pacific, Extra	7½
" S	8	" H	7½
Continental, C	7½	Pepperell	18½
" D	8½	"	20
Conestoga, D	—	"	22½
" G	6½	"	25
" S	7	"	27½
" W	7½	"	32
" AAA	—	Pepperell, E fine	8
Dwight, X	6½	" R	7½
" Y	6½	" O	7
" Z	7½	" N	6½
Exeter, A	7	Pequot, A	8
" S	6½	" B	9
Ellerton, WS	25	"	16
Harrisburg, A	7½	Pittsfield, A	6½
" B	6½	Pocasset, C	7½
Indian Head	8	" E	8½
"	7½	Stark, AA	8
"	11	Utica	11
"	12½	" heavy	11½
Indian Orchard:		"	16
RR	6½	"	20
" NN	7	"	30
" EE	7½	"	32½
" AA	8½	Wamsutta, ST	12
Lawrence, LL	6½	"	20
" Y	7	"	30
" XX	8	"	32½
" XXX	9	"	35
Langley, A	7½	"	37½
"	6½	Wachusett	8
"	5½	"	7½
Laconia, O	—	"	11
"	—	"	12½
"	20		

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Androscoggin:		Langdon GB	11½
L	9	Lonsdale	9
" AA	10	" Cambric	13
Allendale	19	Masonville	10
"	21	Nashua, E	9½
"	23	" P	12½
Bartlett, F	8	" W	14
" C	12½	Newmarket, F	7½
Ballou & Son	8	N. Y. Mills	12
" "	6½	" Ladies w'r	—
Bay Mills	—	"	16
Blackstone, AA	8½	"	19
Boott, R	6	"	27½
" E	7½	Pepperell	17
" S	—	"	20
Cabot	7½	"	22½
"	8	"	25
"	11½	"	27½
"	12½	"	30
Canoe	5	Pequot	15
Clinton, A1	9½	"	18
Dwight, Star S	9	Slaterville	6½
" Anchor	10½	Tuscarora, XX	11½
Fearless	8½	Utica	11
Fruit of the Loom:		" ex. heavy	11½
	10	"	16
" "	9	"	20
" "	12½	"	30
Forestdale	9	"	32½
Green, G	6½	"	35
Gold Medal	8	" heavy	37½
"	7½	" Nonp	12½
Great Falls, Q	9½	White Rock	—
" S	7	Wamsutta:	
" M	7½	OXX	12
" A	7½	" cambric	12½
Hill's Semp. Idem:		" d'ble warp	12
	8	Wauregan, 100s	12½
" "	9	" shirt cotton	12
" "	12½	" No. 1	11
" "	13½	" cambric	12½
Hope	8½	Whitinsville	8½
Indian Orchard	—	"	7
" DW	10	Williamsville:	
Langdon, 76	10	A1	11½
" 76	13½		

TICKINGS.

Amoskeag, ACA	17	Methuen, AA	16
" " 4-4	20	" ASA	18
" A	15½	Palmer	9½
" B	14½	Pearl River	16
" C	13½	Pemberton, AA	15
" D	12½	" B	13
" E	12	" E	11
" F	11½	Swift River	9½
Cordis, AAA	16	Thorndike, A	10
" ACE	17	" B	10
" No. 1	17	Willow Brk., No. 1	—
Hamilton, BT	13	York	16½
" D	11½	"	14
Lewiston, A	18		

STRIPES.

American	— @10½	Lewiston, A	— @—
Amoskeag	10½@11	Otis, BB	9½@10
" fancy	— @12½	Thorndike, A	11½@12
Columbian	— @—	" B	11 @11½
Hamilton	— @11½	Uncasville, A	10½@11

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	17	Pearl River	16
Boston	8½	York	17
Col'mb'n h'y bro	16	Warren, AXA	14
" XXX brn	16	" BB	13
Otis, BB	13	" CC	12½

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	8	Kearsarge sateen	9
Androscoggin sat.	9	National	—
Canoe River	7	Naumkeag sateen	9
Clarendon	7	Pepperell	9
Indian Orch. Imp.	7½	Rockport	7½
Laconia	8½	Manchester	—

BROWN DRILLS.

Appleton	8½	Langley, B	8
Augusta	8	Massachusetts, D	8½
Boott	8½	" G	8
Laconia	8½	Pepperell	8½
Lyman, H	8½	Stark, A	8½

CHECKS.

Caledonia, XX	12½	Park Mills, No. 50	12
" X	11½	Park Mills, No. 60	13
Economy	12	Prodigy	12
Far & Mnrs, No. 5	12	York, L	12½
" No. 6	13	" AA extra	15

CARPETS.

GREAT SALE.

250 ROLLS

extra quality Tapestry Brussels, purchased at recent large auction sale, were opened on Monday and will be closed out at less than manufacturers' wholesale prices. The trade invited.

Also our immense stock of Axminsters, Moquettes, Wiltons, Body and Tapestry Brussels, 3-Plys, and Ingrains (with borders to match), of the best makes, at prices far below the market.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

200 pieces of Jute, in raw-silk effects, from 50c. per yard. 150 pieces of bordered Jutes, suitable for portieres and window draperies, at 75c. per yard; worth $1.50 to $1.75 per yard. All the new patterns in Crétonnes and Crepe Cloths of our own direct importation. 100 different styles in Antique and Real Lace Curtains from $4.50 per pair.

SHEPPARD KNAPP, SHEPPARD KNAPP,

189, 191 SIXTH AVE., cor. 13th St.

HARDENBERGH & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

STEWART & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Carpeting,

OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUMS,
LIGNUMS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

174 Fulton and 53, 55, and 57 Henry Sts.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair-Rods, Shades, Mattresses, etc., etc.

500 BALES

LOW-PRICED

Horse Blankets

2 STRAP.

DUNHAM, BUCKLEY & CO.,

340 BROADWAY.

For New Terms for 1880 see page 26.

NEW DESIGNS

IN

WILTON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE,
VELVET, BRUSSELS, and INGRAIN

CARPETS

Manufactured by Ourselves

Expressly for this Season's Retail Trade.

THESE GOODS WILL BE FOUND TO COMBINE TO AN UNUSUAL EXTENT

Elegance in Style and Finish,
Durability in Wear, and
Economy in Price.

WE ALSO OFFER AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF TURKISH, PERSIAN, AND EAST INDIAN CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS, DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS, AND OTHER POPULAR FLOOR COVERINGS, AT

Extremely Moderate Rates.

J. & J. DOBSON,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS,
40 and 42 WEST 14th STREET, N. Y.

John Van Gaasbeek, Manager.

W. & J. Sloane

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS.

Agra,
Nepaul,
Baghulpore,
Ferahan,
Khorassan,
Ghiordes,
Cashmere,
AND
Daghestan
CARPETS AND RUGS.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS AND LOW PRICES.

649, 651, 655 Broadway.

CHURCH CUSHIONS.

ALSO PATENT DRESS AND SLEEPING SPRING PILLOWS.
AMERICAN CARPET LINING CO.,
New York.

FASHION DRAPERY

Is the cheapest and most elegant fabric for curtain draperies.

FOR SALE BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
LORD & TAYLOR.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.
J. & C. JOHNSTON.
B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS.

Price 90 cts. a Yard.

62 inches wide; Satin finish both sides; very heavy; soft as down; all mode shades; superb to embroider for table or piano covers.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN BY
JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
F. LOESER & CO.
WECHSLER.
ABRAHAMS & CO

Insurance.

A REMARKABLE DEFENSE.

IN THE INDEPENDENT of July 29th we published an article announcing the fact that an examination of the affairs of the Mutual Life was to be made by the Insurance Department of the State of New York, and mentioning at the same time those points on which the policyholders should be fully informed. The *Insurance Journal*, a so-called "monthly review of insurance," takes exception to this article, and in terse and elegant language insinuates that we have "prepared for Deputy Superintendent McCall a larger wash than he can hang out," proceeding to make what we must construe to be a defense of the Mutual Life, which advertises extensively in its columns, and a most remarkable defense in every respect.

We are open to fair criticism, and always prepared to maintain and defend our position. In this case, however, we deem it unnecessary. No stronger corroboration of our statements could be desired than is furnished by this singular article in the aforesaid *Insurance Journal*.

The first assertion made is that they do not think "the examination will in any degree take its tone or color from THE INDEPENDENT's fancied ideas of what is to be or should be"; and it is hinted that it is none of our business, any way. Considering that it is owing to the stand we took in this matter that public attention was first called to the affairs of the Mutual, and to our persistent demands that the investigation is taking place at all, this statement is really unkind; but it is nothing to what follows upon a further perusal of the article. After commenting upon our averments relative to the lowered rate of interest, the unmarketable condition of real estate, and the fact that millions of money are lying idle in banks, awaiting profitable investment, it flippantly admits all this to be true, and then calmly advances the old theory that the record of the past is a safe index of the future, by stating "that a corporation that had conducted a successful business for a great number of years under one management would be able still to conduct it successfully, and that any presumption to the contrary would need to be substantiated."

More particularly are we touched by the bland ignorance and childish simplicity manifested in regard to the iniquitous favoritism and inequality shown by the Mutual Life in paying surrender values to their retiring members. We quote the following passage:

"As to favoritism and inequality in paying cash surrender value, we do not know what the Department is going to do about it, supposing it to be a fact. Perhaps not all, but certainly a great many of the Mutual Life's contracts agree that the Company will pay an equitable cash surrender value; and if it does not pay it, the claimant should enforce his rights in court. One or two suits decided against the Company would probably reform its practice in that direction."

This is certainly true, as far as it goes; but, unfortunately, it doesn't go very far. The Mutual Life are very careful in seeing that no such suit as is suggested shall ever reach trial; for, if any policyholder is sufficiently determined upon obtaining a just settlement of his claims to threaten the Company with a suit, it is surprising to note how quickly the managers make it convenient to find that the equities of the case will permit them to double or even treble the amount first offered as a cash surrender value. Witness the case of Mr. James Goldbury, the holder of a policy in the Mutual Life the reserve on which was $1,301.65. Needing money, he asked the Company for an equitable value, and was offered the munificent sum of $295, being told that this was his fair share of the $1,300 of his money paid on the policy. Mr. Goldbury failed to see any equity in this arrangement by which he got but $300 and the Company $1,000, and brought suit to recover a fair proportion of his money; upon which the managers generously refrained from proving the fairness of their first proposition, and settled matters by paying him $800 and the expenses of the suit. Thus it has been and will be. From the courts the public can receive no information as to the fairness of the Mutual Life in dealing with their members, and, therefore, we again call upon the Insurance Commissioner to make known the doings of the Company and to state whether it is deserving of public confidence or not. The writer of the article upon which we comment "doesn't know what the Department is going to do about it, supposing it to be a fact." If his ignorance is not so dense as to be in truth an inability to comprehend, we will inform him. It is the duty of a public officer appointed among other things for the purpose of investigating any alleged irregularities, to endeavor to right all wrongs, so far as it lies in his power; and if, through any defect or weakness in the law, the means of remedy for certain wrongs are not placed within the scope of his jurisdiction, this state of things should certainly be incorporated in the report of his investigations, and thus reach the public. Such a course we had a right to advise; such a course the policyholders of the Mutual Life have a right to demand.

The *Insurance Journal* has seconded our endeavors to accomplish this result—unintentionally, it is true; but still we are thankful all the same and meekly confess our obligations, merely remarking that, even though this influential and mighty "review" has unwittingly admitted the truth of all that we have said, still the official dictum of the Insurance Department may possibly carry more weight.

MORTALITY AMONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DURING the past year twenty-five fire companies reinsured and went out of business, not one of them causing any loss to policyholders. These were the Adriatic, Ætna, Amity, Atlantic, Firemen's Fund, New York Central, Ridgewood, Safeguard, all of New York State; Germania, Hoboken, Homo, Phœnix, State, Washington, all of New Jersey; Enterprise, Federal, Manayunk, Philadelphia, all of Pennsylvania; Clay, of Kentucky; Jefferson and St. Joseph, of Missouri; Michigan State; Roger Williams, of Rhode Island; Royal Canadian, of Canada; Washington, of Cincinnati. The capital withdrawn by the dropping out of these twenty-five companies aggregates $4,336,114. Only in part has this capital been restored to the business by the formation of new companies, the increase of old capital, or the admission of foreign companies into the United States—the aggregate from these sources being a little over $3,500,000.—*The Underwriter, Phila.*

INSURANCE NOTES.

AN abstract of life insurance returns in Canada for the year ending December 31st, 1879, shows that the number of Canadian companies doing business in Canada is 7; number of British companies, 18; and companies of the United States, 11. The Canada Life does the largest business, having 11,387 policies in force, the amount at risk being $81,945,715. The Confederative Life Insurance Company comes next on the list of Canadian companies, with 4,105 policies. The Standard has the greatest number of policies of any of the British companies—viz., 2,652. Of the American companies the Ætna Life Insurance Company stands first, with 7,753 policies and $9,289,825 at risk. It stands next to the Canada Life as doing the largest business in the Dominion. The Equitable has 2,212 policies; Phœnix, of Hartford, 2,713; and Travelers, 2,303.—*Argus.*

....The number of life policies issued in Connecticut during 1879 by the Connecticut companies was 875, insuring $877,718; by companies of other states, 774, insuring $1,513,674; total, 1,649 policies, insuring $2,391,392. The premiums received by the Connecticut companies amounted to $732,740; by the other state companies, $485,446; total, $1,218,185. The losses paid by the Connecticut companies amounted to $471,786; by the other state companies, to $343,789; total, $815,575. The policies in force in the state at the close of the year amounted in the Connecticut companies to 16,052, insuring $22,766,792; in the other state companies, to 8,208, insuring $18,205,654; total, 24,260 policies, insuring $40,972,446.—*Avalanche.*

....The July statements show that there has been an increased aggregate demand of insurance through the country, in consequence of new buildings and enhanced production. This has had a silent but quite potent effect upon the receipts of the companies, and the escape from severe losses in January and February have kept the losses down below last year. But there is room for improvement, and we believe that the game is entirely in the hands of the companies. If they wait for fires to put up the rates, the job will be expensive. If they will only unite, and say the rates must go up, a new career of prosperity will be opened to the companies. They admit as much privately; but of union—pshaw!—*Insurance Monitor.*

....The directors of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company have made a further increase of the capital of the company by the issue of 12,000 additional shares, £2 10s. to be called up and at £3 10s. premium. The whole issue was at once taken up, and applications were received for nearly 6,000 shares in excess of the number to be allotted. The effect of this strengthening of the finances of this company is that the subscribed capital will now stand at £1,847,500; the paid-up capital at £184,750; and the reserves will be increased to £246,247, by the addition thereto of £42,000 received as premium on the new issue.—*Amer. Ex. Review.*

....There is a little growling in Chicago between the regular Chicago Board of Underwriters and the outside Exchange. The former passed a resolution declaring that "no commission or other valuable consideration shall be paid to any one not a member of this board," on certain specified risks; whereupon the Exchange resolved "not to pay any commission to the Chicago Board of Underwriters who refuse to pay us commissions." The snarl began in board members charging that non-board agents could place insurance in their companies at less than board agents could, by dividing commissions with the insured.—*American Exchange and Review.*

....About forty insurance companies of New York have united in a protest to the board of aldermen against the assessment or taxation of their capital stock and personal property for city purposes, as illegal. Their memorial states that the act passed on the 1st of June, 1880, contemplates the raising of taxes for the use of the state upon the capital stock and personal property of insurance corporations, and provides for the collection from them of such taxes for the year 1880 in lieu of all taxation by the city upon such corporations, except upon their real estate.—*American Ex. and Review.*

....Elijah Alliger, the insurance broker, whose arrest on a charge of negotiating stolen bonds was mentioned in our columns recently, has been indicted by the New York grand jury. A lengthy and exhaustive preliminary examination failed to exonerate him or implicate others.

INSURANCE.

1850. THIRTIETH YEAR. 1880.

MANHATTAN LIFE

Assets Jan. 1st, 1880.....$10,040,156 00
Surplus over all liabilities..... 1,849,680 00
Amount of insurance in force..... 33,383,000 00
Ratio of assets, $123 to each $100 of liability.

INSURANCE COMPANY

Non-participating policies issued (at low rates) giving low unvarying cost of insurance and buying insurance—not dividends.

OF NEW YORK.

Agents Wanted. HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-Pres. J. L. HALSEY, Sec.
H. Y. WEMPLE, H. B. STOKES, } Ass't Sec'ts.

Mutual Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

INCORPORATED 1845. PURELY MUTUAL.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
JAMES B. PEARSON, Vice-Pres't.
EDWARD L. DOBBINS, Sec'y. THEO. MACKNET, Treas.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1880 (par values).....$33,804,961 13
Liabilities (Mass. Standard)..... 31,448,746 08
Surplus, including dividends of 1880..... $2,356,515 10
Surplus on New York Standard } $6,612,528 64
Market Value of Assets.....}

DIRECTORS.

Lewis C. Grover, Henry McFarlan, J. R. Pearson,
Joseph A. Halsey, R. C. Miller, E. A. Strong,
Amzi Dodd, O. L. Baldwin, Theo. Macknet,
F. T. Frelinghuysen, William Clark, Edw. H. Wright.

L. SPENCER GOBLE, State Agent,
Southern New York and Northern New Jersey,
No. 137 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES

Life Insurance Company,

Nos. 261, 262, 263, and 264 Broadway cor. Warren Street.

INCORPORATED 1850.

CASH ASSETS,

$4,874,947.01.

The principal features of this Company are ABSOLUTE SECURITY, ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, and LIBERALITY TO THE INSURED.

All Forms of Life and Endowment Policies Issued.

JAMES BUELL, President.
C. P. FRALEIGH, Secretary. GEO. H. BURFORD, Actuary.

The largest amount of Life Insurance at the smallest outlay.

THE PROVIDENT

SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Office, Western Union Building, New York.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, President
WM. E. STEVENS, Secretary.

YEARLY RENEWABLE POLICIES.

The yearly renewable policy is a contract at once simple, safe, and inexpensive. The protection of life insurance is furnished for the whole of life or as long as needed, at actual current cost, each year by itself. Large accumulations in the hands of the company are thus rendered unnecessary and the policyholder never has at risk more than the actual cost of one year's insurance.

In this way the dangers and defects of the old system are avoided and the protection of life insurance is offered upon a plan as simple, fair, and just as is a contract of fire insurance.

Send for Circulars, giving rates and full explanations.

☞ GOOD AGENTS WANTED. ☜

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Insures Lives on the most desirable plans.

GEORGE W. HILL, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

1825. 1880.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Cash Capital..... $400,000 00
Reinsurance and all Liabilities..... 804,038 88
Surplus..... 807,073 23
$2,011,112 11

JOHN DEVEREAUX, President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
JOHN L. THOMSON, Ass't Sec.

For New Terms for 1880 see page 26.

21st ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1880.

American Insurance Co.,

Organized A. D. 1859. CHICAGO, ILL.

Policies issued upon the Stock or Installment Plan. Insurance confined to Dwelling Houses, Private Barns, their Contents, Farm Property, Churches and School Houses. No Policies written on property situated in Chicago or any large city. Number of Policies written from 1859 to 1880, 336,777. In force, 114,000.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

Total Cash Assets, $889,074 25
Re-Insurance Reserve and all other liability, 381,181 88
Cash Surplus as regards Policy-Holders, $498,948 70
Deduct Capital, 200,000 00
Cash Surplus as Regards Stockholders, $297,948 70
Installment Notes on hand Jan. 1, 1880, $1,219,170.52. Losses paid from 1874 to 1880, $1,678,844.18.

DIRECTORS.

H. E. CULVER. Hon. WM. H. BRADLEY, Hon. H. N. HIBBARD. CHAS. L. CURRIER.
D. A. KNOWLTON. M. A. HOYNE. Hon. J. M. BAILEY. LOYAL L. MUNN.
WM. H. OVINGTON. E. B. CURRIER. NICHOLAS KRANZ.

OFFICERS.

H. E. CULVER, President. Hon. H. N. HIBBARD, Vice President.
CHAS. L. CURRIER, Secretary. M. A. HOYNE, Treasurer.
E. B. CURRIER, General Agent.

REMARKABLE RESULTS

OF THE

Tontine Savings Fund

POLICIES

OF THE

Equitable Life

Assurance Society of New York.

"BOSTON, March 22d, 1880.

"The Tontine dividend policy on the life of my son has just reached the dividend period, and I am astonished at the results. They are certainly much greater than I anticipated. Besides the insurance which has been carried on this life during the past ten years for the face value of the policy, he has now a return of 120 per cent. of premiums paid in case of surrender of the policy, or a paid-up policy of 180 per cent. of the original amount issued."

From the Holder of Policy 58,543.

Letters containing similar Endorsements have been written during the past few months by

HON. GEORGE H. STUART,
of Philadelphia, Policy 44,781.
WILLIAM F. MISKEY,
of Philadelphia, Policy 42,206.
THOMAS MONAHAN,
of New York City, Policy 53,315.
EDWARD O. JENKINS,
of New York City, Policy 52,558.
CHARLES BIGGS,
of New York City, Policy 39,537.
HENRY MOULTON,
of York, Maine, Policy 49,919.
HENRY L. PARSONS,
of Providence, R. I., Policy 39,919.
VIRGIL FISHER,
of Providence, R. I., Policy 42,077.
JAMES L. CONGDON,
of Providence, R. I., Policy 56,666.
NORMAN S. PLATT,
of Cheshire, Conn., Policy 54,375.
TRACY B. WARREN,
of Bridgeport, Conn., Policy 55,180.
PATRICK GALLAGHER,
of New Haven, Conn., Policy 55,716.
HARRY M. WEBSTER,
of Henrietta, N. Y., Policy 62,171.
PHILIP REED,
of Rochester, N. Y., Policy 65,631.
JOHN A. ASKIN,
of Sandwich, Canada, Policy 56,879.
GEORGE D. WILLIAMSON,
of Cairo, Ill., Policy 52,983.
WILLIAM STRATTON,
of Cairo, Ill., Policy 52,982.
PAUL G. SCHUH,
of Cairo, Ill., Policy 52,984.
SAMUEL WILLIAMSON,
of Cairo, Ill., Policy 52,980.
F. BROSS,
of Cairo, Ill., Policy 52,985.
HON. EMERY WHITAKER,
of Maysville, Ky., Policy 81,983.
WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Commodore U. S. Navy, Policy 55,636.
PATRICK EWING,
of Belfast, Ireland, Policy 46,633.
W. HEDLEY,
of Halifax, N. S., Policy 45,272.
S. H. HOLMES,
of Halifax, N. S., Policy 49,549.
WILLIAM W. WOODWARD,
of Newton, N. J., Policy 49,955.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 17th, 1880.

Dear Sir:—I have just received a statement upon my Tontine policy, No. 49,241, maturing November 27th, 1880, and note with great satisfaction the results of the same.

Certainly no better endorsement of the Tontine method as introduced by the Equitable could be given than the results of my own policy. I insured in the Equitable November 27th, 1869, for $20,000 upon the Tontine twenty-year endowment.

In eleven years I have paid the Society $10,676.60, and am now offered, if I wish to surrender my policy, $12,526.53, or a sum nearly two thousand dollars in excess of all premiums paid—or, to be exact, one dollar and seventeen cents for every dollar paid in—besides having been insured for $20,000 during eleven years. Or, in lieu of such cash surrender, I can take a paid-up policy for $17,530, payable in nine years. Or, again, I can continue my policy for the original sum ($20,000), and my premium for 1881 will be reduced to $185.06, with probable still further reductions during the nine years, when the full policy will then be payable. Or, as a final choice, I can withdraw $3,849.60 in cash, and still have my original policy in force, payable in nine years; and my premium will be reduced next year from $970.60 to $712.20, with still further reductions thereafter

Respectfully,
GEORGE M. BRINKERHOFF.

PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED IN 1847. ASSETS, $7,031,318 84.
SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
PURELY MUTUAL.
Annual returns of surplus.
Policies non-forfeiting for their value.
Insurance at net cost.
Agents wanted. Apply to
H. R. STEPHENS, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK, January 24th, 1880.

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1879.

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879	$3,609,066 88
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1879	1,871,981 91
Total Amount of Marine Premiums	$5,371,048 49
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879	3,875,101 26
Losses paid during the same period	$1,594,391 04
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$8 0,796 77
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$6,875,556 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,907,900 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	500,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,523,800 25
Cash in Bank	221,455 16
Total Amount of Assets	$12,437,739 51

Six per Cent. interest on the outstanding certificate of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

Fifty per Cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1876 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1879, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fourth of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, JAMES LOW, DAVID LANE, GORDON W. BURNHAM, EDWIN D. MORGAN, WM. STURGIS, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, BENJAMIN H. FIELD, JOSIAH O. LOW, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROYAL PHELPS, THOMAS F. YOUNGS, C. A. HAND, JOHN D. HEWLETT, WILLIAM H. WEBB, CHARLES P. BURDETT, HORACE GRAY, EDMUND W. CORLIES, JOHN ELLIOTT, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE, ROBT. B. MINTURN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, GEORGE W. LANE, ROBERT L. STUART, JAMES G. DE FOREST, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, WILLIAM BRYCE, WILLIAM H. FOGG, PETER V. KING, THOMAS B. CODDINGTON, HORACE K. THURBER, A. A. RAVEN, WILLIAM DEGROOT, HENRY COLLINS, JOHN L. RIKER.

J. D. JONES, *President.*
CHARLES DENNIS, *Vice-President.*
W. H. H. MOORE, *2d Vice-President.*
A. A. RAVEN, *3d Vice-President.*

CONTINENTAL

(FIRE)

Insurance Company.

This Company conducts its business under the New York Safety Fund Law.

Offices Continental Buildings, { 100 Broadway, New York; Cor. Court and Montague Streets and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Reserve for Reinsurance of Outstanding Risks	1,132,518 33
Reserve, representing all other claims and undivided profits	240,351 16
Cash Capital	1,000,000 00
Unallotted Surplus (reserved for contingencies)	65,000 00
Net Surplus	1,040,319 28
Gross Assets, January, 1880	$3,478,188 76

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

United States Bonds at market value	$1,000,810 00
State and other Bonds and Stocks	377,827 00
Cash on hand	240,181 58
Demand Loans (on Stocks and Bonds, worth $502,942 50)	295,925 00
Mortgage Loans (on Real Estate, worth $3,171,725)	973,600 00
Real Estate, office buildings in New York and Brooklyn	677,500 00
Premiums due—unpaid and in course of collection	150,309 58
Interest and Rents accrued	42,130 00

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
B. C. TOWNSEND, Secretary A. D.
A. M. KIRBY, Secretary L. D.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, General Agent.
C. H. DUTCHER, Sec'y Brooklyn Department.
F. C. MOORE, Agency Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL

LIFE Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD CONN.
ASSETS, $3,423,783.16
SURPLUS, $379,602.61.
JAS. S. PARSONS, President.
A. S. WINCHESTER, Vice-President.
H. E. BERCHER, Secretary.

THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

THE

NEW YORK LIFE

Insurance Company.

OLD, PROSPEROUS, SAFE, LARGE, STRONG, PURELY MUTUAL.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.

Assets, - - - - - - $39,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - - 7,600,000

45,000 POLICIES IN FORCE.
$127,000,000 INSURANCE IN FORCE.

TEN FACTS.

1. A Large and Strong Company.

The NEW YORK LIFE has AGE and the STABILITY which *age* and success brings. It has been in operation over thirty-five years, and at the beginning of 1880 had over 45,000 policies in force, covering over $127,000,000 in insurance. For the security of these policies the Company held nearly thirty-nine million dollars, being $124.66 for every $100 of liabilities by the State Standard.

2. A Purely Mutual Company.

The NEW YORK LIFE is one of the few *purely mutual* life companies in this country, a company owned and managed by the policyholders themselves, in their own interests, with no stockholders to share the profits or interfere in the management, to the prejudice of the insured. It affords *insurance at current cost* with *absolute security.*

3. A Liberal and Progressive Company.

The NEW YORK LIFE in 1860 *originated and introduced the non-forfeiture system of policies,* since adopted, *in part or in some form,* by every life company. It anticipated the New York State Law on the subject, in time by over nineteen years, and in liberality to the insured by giving more than the law requires.

4. A Rapidly Growing Company.

The last ten years include the six years of depression that followed the panic of 1873; yet during these ten years the increase in the Company's assets has been nearly three-fold, and the increase in surplus and interest receipts over three-fold. During this time the annual disbursements to policyholders have risen from $2,538,303 to $4,818,490, and have aggregated the inconceivable sum of *forty million dollars* ($40,301,253). Its interest receipts alone have been upward of fifteen millions and have more than paid its death-losses.

5. A Solid and Vigorous Company.

The NEW YORK LIFE has held its business, in spite of the "hard times," better than any other prominent company. The falling off among these, from the highest point reached since the panic of 1873, has been nearly twenty per cent. on an average, both of income and insurance in force; while in the NEW YORK LIFE the falling off has been only about two per cent. of income and less than one-half of one per cent. of insurance in force.

6. A Wide-Awake Company.

The NEW YORK LIFE has issued over 140,000 policies, insuring over $420,000,000. It has received over $85,000,000 in premiums and nearly $20,000,000 in interest and rents. It has paid over $20,000,000 in death-claims, and returned over $31,000,000 to living policyholders. *The amount of its present assets, plus its payments to policyholders and their families, exceeds the sum received from them by nearly six million dollars.*

7. A Well-Managed Company.

Its management was never more vigorous, skillful, and prudent than at present. Its report for the year ending January 1st, 1880, shows almost unparalleled prosperity—a large increase in assets; a large increase in surplus; a large increase in premium receipts; a large increase in interest receipts; a large increase in policies and insurance, issued and in force; and a *decrease* in death-losses, resulting from a careful selection of lives and consequent low mortality rate.

8. A Company with A No. 1 Securities.

The securities of the NEW YORK LIFE are of the very highest order, the *interest on which is collected* when due. The entire amount of its uncollected interest, including the amount accrued or earned but not yet due, upon its investments January 1st, 1880, was but $317,089.11. This was only about *eight-tenths of one per cent.* of the Company's *entire assets,* being the *lowest ratio of any prominent company* and in *notable contrast* with some. At the date above given its bonds and stocks were worth nearly a million dollars more than cost.

9. A Prudent Company.

In estimating its liabilities, the Company employs the severest standard used in this country. Security being the *sine qua non* in life insurance, the NEW YORK LIFE calculates its reserve fund on the supposition that it will be able to realize in future but four per cent. interest, and thus keeps this fund over four million dollars larger than is required by the law by which its solvency is tested. Hence, no unusual losses, no sudden depression in the prices of securities, no panic, no hard times, nor all of these combined can so reduce its surplus as seriously to embarrass the Company.

10. A Good Company to Insure in.

The policies of the NEW YORK LIFE are notable for their freedom from vexatious restrictions; the customs of the Company with respect to payment of premiums, etc., are plainly stated, and efforts are made to encourage and to enable every honest policyholder to keep up his policy; in the settlement of claims by death the greatest liberality consistent with justice is ever shown, as the grateful acknowledgements of hundreds of beneficiaries abundantly testify. By its liberal construction of the policy contract in cases that might have been resisted on technical grounds it has gained the reputation of being

"A Non-Contesting Company."

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier. **D. O'DELL, Sup't of Agencies**
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., HENRY TUCK, M.D., } Medical Examiners

THE INDEPENDENT

FOR 1881.

AT NO period since the great panic of 1873 have the prospects of THE INDEPENDENT been so promising, or its subscription-list increased *so rapidly*, or its cash receipts for subscriptions and advertising been so large as during the past year. With these facts before us, we have determined that no stop shall be made in our onward movement, and we therefore invite public attention to our NEW TERMS FOR 1880, as follows:

One subscription one year, in advance	$3.00
One subscription two years, in advance	5.00
One subscription with one NEW subscriber, both in advance, in one remittance	5.00
One subscription with two NEW subscribers, all three in advance, in one remittance	7.00
One subscription with three NEW subscribers, all four in advance, in one remittance	8.50
One subscription with four NEW subscribers, all five in advance, in one remittance	10.00

Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.

On this liberal basis we expect a continued rush of new subscriptions from every section of the country and through the entire year.

We ask every old subscriber, on renewing his subscription, to invite at least one person to join him in ordering the paper. In almost every city, town, or village it would be a very easy matter, we think, for any one to secure four *new names*—making, with his own, five in all—in order to get our lowest club rates—viz., $2.00 per annum. If *all* will make this simple effort, our subscription-list will be immensely increased during the present year.

We should be very glad to have some friend in every locality start a movement at once to secure a large club of new subscribers on the very liberal terms now offered. A few hours' trial only would produce, we think, very large results

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The Independent.

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13	"	(3 mos.), " "	75
4	"	(1 month), " "	25
2	"	(2 weeks), " "	10
1	Number	(1 week), " "	10
52	Numbers,	after 3 months, "	3.50
52	"	after 6 months,	4 00

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No names entered on the subscription books without the money in advance.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions, and to forward what is due for the ensuing year, with or without further reminder from this office.

THE RECEIPT of the paper is a sufficient receipt of the FIRST subscription. Receipts for money remitted to RENEW subscriptions are indicated by the change in the date of expiration on the little yellow ticket attached to the paper, which change is made either the first or second week after the money is received. But when a postage stamp is received the receipt will be sent by mail.

Messrs SAMPSON LOW & CO., No. 188 Fleet Street, are our Agents in London to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Address THE INDEPENDENT,
P.-O. Box 2787. 251 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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(14 lines to the inch, 200 lines to the column.)

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1 time	35c.	1 time	90c.
4 times (one month)	70c.	4 times (one month	80c.
13 " (three months)	60c.	13 " (three months)	60c.
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1 time		$1.
4 times	(one month)	80c.
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26 "	(six ")	75c.
52 "	(twelve ")	80c.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES....TWO DOLLARS PER AGATE LINE.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES.....FIFTY CENTS A LINE.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, not exceeding four lines, $1. Over that, Twenty-five Cents a Line.
Payments for advertising must be made in advance.
Address all letters to

THE INDEPENDENT,
P.-O. Box 2787. 251 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE INDEPENDENT.

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENTS.

1881.

PERSONS desiring to order other periodicals will find it to their advantage to send their subscriptions through this office. Any of the following publications will be supplied, *in connection with* THE INDEPENDENT, on receipt of the sum named *in addition* to the regular subscription price of THE INDEPENDENT—viz., $3.00 per annum.

These periodicals will be sent from the offices of the respective publishers, without premiums, *postage paid.*

	Reg. Price.	
Agriculturist	$1 25	$1 50
Appleton's Journal (Monthly)	2 70	3 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	4 00
Demorest's Magazine	2 50	3 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.	3 50	4 00
Frank Leslie's Ladies' Journal	3 50	4 00
Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine	2 60	3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	1 75	2 00
Harper's Magazine	3 50	4 00
" Weekly	3 50	4 00
" Bazar	3 50	4 00
" Young People (Weekly).	1 35	1 50
Home Journal	1 75	2 00
Lippincott's Magazine	3 50	4 00
Lippincott's Sunday Magazine	2 40	2 75
Littell's Living Age	7 50	8 00
National Sunday-school Teacher	1 00	50
Popular Science Monthly	4 50	00
St. Nicholas Magazine	2 70	00
Scribner's Monthly	3 50	4 00
Weekly Tribune	1 50	2 00
Semi-weekly Tribune	3 50	3 00
The Literary World (Fortnightly) Boston	1 75	2 00
The Nursery	1 30	1 50
The Illustrated Christian Weekly.	2 35	2 50
International Review (new subs.).	4 50	5 00
Turf, Field, and Farm (new subs.).	4 50	5 00
Forest and Stream	3 50	4 00
Eclectic Magazine	4 50	5 00
Waverley Magazine	4 00	5 00
Whitney's Musical Guest	80	1 00
"Wide Awake," an Illustrated Magazine for Young People	1 75	2 00
Christian at Work	2 70	3 00
Rural New Yorker	2 10	2 50
Good Company (new subs.)	2 75	3 00
Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine	1 75	2 00

Old and Young.

TAKING THE PILOT ON BOARD.

BY MRS. MARY A. DENISON.

Sloop and schooner and merchantman
Going and coming, or idly still,
And the strong, fresh breeze, like a giant's fan,
Swelling our sails out many a span,
And curving the billows at its will.

Nearing the harbor! For, westward, see
The old, white mill-wheels shine in the sun,
And the spire's red needles are off our lee;
Yon dancing speck must our pilot be.
So! the toilsome Orient voyage is done.

Singing, and swinging up ropes of gold,
Himself ablaze in the crimson light,
Comes the pilot, rugged and gray and old,
With a face all furrowed, yet keen and bold,
And a laugh as mellow as rare and bright.

"News from the home-nest; hey, Cap.? All well!"
And he shakes his hand with a skipper's pride.
"Bessie is waiting, and so is Nell.
They wanted to come; but the roughish swell
Gave them the dread of a gale outside."

And on, with hearts that are beating high,
We move, all steeped in the mellow tinge
Of a vaporous ruby and golden sky,
Cresting the waves right royally
With a wondrous amber and vermeil fringe.

And on through the shadowy harbor we glide,
The streets of the quaint old town in sight,
And the twinkling lamps up the steep hillside;
And there on the landing, strong and wide,
Two fair young girls make the gloaming bright.

I wonder if, when life's voyage is done,
And our ship sails home under changing skies,
We shall find our Pilot at set of sun,
And be welcomed if haply by only one
Of the saintly dwellers in Paradise.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENTLEMAN JIM.

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

THAT'S what we all called him, Sir—Gentleman Jim.

It was in the winter of '73. Ever been through the Lakes, Sir? Up the Soo, and then on through Lake Superior as far as Marquette? Well, that's where we were that year, twenty or thirty of us, gettin' out lumber for the Eagle Mills.

Oh, no! Not *in* Marquette. Marquette was a city, with a mayor and a board of aldermen, graded schools, and water-works, even then. Not many pine-trees growin' in her streets, if she was young!

The Eagle Mills were nine miles out—up the railroad. Not much of a settlement. Just the Mills, and the company's office, and a great barn of a boardin'-house, and half a dozen shanties, and one snug little house, not much bigger'n a bird's-nest, where Mr. Sterle—he was our young boss, Sir—had brought his wife the year before.

A queer place for a bride? Well, it was. Lonesome? That's no word for it. The piney woods had crowded close up round the Mills once; but the best of the trees had been cut down, and the woods on one side had been burned over time and again. So now, as far as you could see toward the south, there were blackened stumps and charred logs, and here and there tall, bare trees standin' out against the sky, like black ghosts, as it were.

Further on was what I once heard a high-flier of a lecturer call the "forest primeval." You might have gone on for days and days, till you came out at Mackinaw, and never seen a white man's face nor the smoke of his camp-fire. Before and behind stretched the narrow track that ran from Marquette to the iron mines, and the cars went thundering by many times a day. But there were no roads to speak of, no neighbors; and beyond the Mills were the woods where we were at work fellin' the trees and doin' our level best to spoil that side, as we had t'other. For the woods are all right as long as you let 'em alone. It is only when men begin to meddle with 'em that they grow strange and awesome-like, with shadows comin' and goin'.

But, as I was a-sayin', it was a strange place for a bride to come to. We men wondered a bit as to how she would take to the new life when we saw her step off the cars onto the little platform and look round over the wild place, with eyes that were as soft and dark as a young fawn's. She wa'n't over twenty—a slight young thing, with brown hair all waves and crinkles and little wind-blown curls, and lips as red as strawberries. That was all we saw that day; for she put her hand right into her husband's, and he led her into the little house and shut the door behind 'em.

But, bless you, Sir, if there's love inside the house, it don't seem to make much difference to a true wife what's outside of it; and, as for her, she didn't seem to be a bit more lonesome than that sparrow does on the bough yonder. Ever read the "Arabian Nights," Sir? I thought so. Most folks has. Well, you'd ha' thought of 'em if you could ha' just stepped out o' the woods into that little house, after she'd been there awhile. Flowers a-blossomin' in the windows and vines a-wanderin' everywhere, and books and pictur's, and a pianner, and all her little useless trinkets, such as women-folks set store by. It was just as pretty as a pictur'.

I don't know a great deal about women, not bein' a married man myself and havin' lived in the woods mostly; but she seemed just as contented as the ladies I've seen in the cities this winter. Anyhow, it brightened up the place for every man of us just to catch glimpses of her now and then, with a flower in her hair; or sometimes of a summer evening, to hear her singin' like a lark or, leastwise, like a brown-thrasher. I don't know much about larks, either, not bein' used to 'em. And of a Sunday she used to sing hymns. It was as good as goin' to meetin', every whit.

You think she might have been afraid sometime? Why what was there to be afraid of? There wa'n't a man about the place who wouldn't ha' laid down his life for her. Still, I don't say but what some women would ha' been afraid; for there were half-breeds round, and it was rough up there, no mistake. But, if she was, she didn't show it.

A good deal of snow up there? I guess so! You never saw snow. You don't know what it means.

You've seen it three feet on a level? Three feet! Humph! What would you think of seein' the cars come in day after day for weeks together between two walls of snow as straight and solid as blocks of marble, and so high you could only see the top o' the smoke-stack? What would you think o' walkin' on a snow-drift right up on to the roof of the highest mill? Or of walkin' on the crust over a train of cars as completely buried out of sight as a potato you've just planted? I've done that, as late as the seventeenth day of April too.

The hardest of it was when the trains couldn't run for days together, and we were just shut into that white world of snow. And that happened pretty often. No, Sir, you folks down here don't know anything about snow—the beauty of it nor the terror of it either.

Last till midsummer? Well, that's the queerest thing about it. When it goes, it makes a business of it. It don't melt, and melt, and drizzle away by inches. It just sinks right down into the sandy soil and vanishes; and before you can catch your breath there are green things and flowers everywhere, and birds a-singin', and all the woods are pink and white with May-flowers. You make such a fuss about 'em down here when you happen to find a handful. Why, they used to blossom out right under our feet in the mill-yard, and it was as much as we could do to keep the dainty little beauties off the railroad track! Fact, Sir.

Trailin' arbutus?- Well, yes, I believe that's what some folks call it. But I was goin' to tell you about Gentleman Jim. We got to callin' him that, in the first place, because we were a set o' blackguards, I suppose, and wanted to run some sort of a rig on him. He dropped down on us one day out o' the sky, as it were, and wanted work. John Smith had broke his leg the day before, and Mr. Sterle was just goin' up to Negaunee, to see if he could find a hand. So he looked Gentleman Jim over sharply for a minute, and then stepped off the platform. "All right," says he.

"There's work enough to do here, if you can do it."

"I can try," says the fellow, quietly like. And the next day he went into the woods.

I was foreman o' the gang, and, as was only my duty with a new hand, I watched him pretty close; and to this day, Sir, I can't tell what it was about the man that made me mistrust at once 't he wa'n't quite one of us. But 'twa'n't none o' my business, and so I said nothin'. The men didn't take to him at first. They sneered at him behind his back, and called him "the dandy" and "Miss Nancy." I don't know why. His clothes were as rough as the roughest; but somehow he wore 'em different—wore 'em like a man who had been used to better ones. He'd been with us a day or two when some one called out: "Look-a-here, stranger, what might yer name be, if 'tain't too good to be spoken here."

He pulled his cap down over his eyes, and he colored up clear to his forehead. Then he said: "Call me Jim. Jim—Leonard, if you like."

But somebody muttered: "'Twon't do to be so familiar, boys." (And I won't say but what there was a word with two ds to it went before that "familiar." As you seem to be a minister, I'll leave out the swearin'.) "Better call him *Gentleman* Jim." So Gentleman Jim he was from that day. It was just a bit o' deviltry. There wa'n't any downright malice in it, and he took it in good part enough, just laughin' and touchin' his cap to the first man 't called him so. But it wa'n't two weeks before the sting had all gone out of it, and the men called him Gentleman Jim just as they called me Judd Mason. The name fitted him, somehow.

There wa'n't a steadier or a harder worker in the woods that winter than Gentleman Jim. He was a slight-built man, thirty-five maybe, though his hair was gray as a badger. He looked as if he'd seen trouble. And he wa'n't over'n above strong; but he made his wits serve him in place of muscle, and whoever else shirked a hard job, it wa'n't Gentleman Jim. He asked no odds of any man and always played fair.

He never had much to say and was the one man in the woods who never told a rough story; never seemed to hear 'em, either, for that matter.

As the months went on, I used to wonder what became of his wages. He was paid up prompt every week. There was nobody belongin' to him, as we could find out. He didn't write any letters nor get any. He never touched liquor and he spent next to nothin'. There was a savings-bank down to Marquette, but he had no account there. Yet, in one way or 'nother, bein' foreman and kind o' head man amongst 'em, I used to learn a good deal about the men's affairs without asking questions. I most generally found out by Monday night 't he hadn't a red cent in his pocket—not a cent.

We cut down some splendid trees that winter, regular old stagers. I declare, I was as proud as a peacock o' that lumber. One day, along in March, the men were at work upon one of the biggest, when I happened to think that maybe Mrs. Sterle would like to see it come down. So I piled some buffalo-skins and blankets on one of the ox-sleds and went after them.

How far, did you ask? Oh! only four or or five miles. But we had a sort of a camp up there—a roughly built house, with two rooms down below and a loft overhead, with bunks for thirty men. One of the hands lived there with his wife and boarded the rest of us. But, as I was saying, I went down after the boss and his lady. She was ready enough for the lark; and, after she had wrapped herself in her furs and hood, with some soft, white, fleecy thing over all, we tucked her up in the buffaloes and off we started.

Ever been in the woods in winter, Sir? Then you've lost a good deal. Though I don't suppose the woods hereabouts are like those up north, anyhow. It does seem kind of impertinent to meddle with 'em. Don't it, now? I leave it to you, Sir. Just to think o' cuttin' down trees that ha' been growin' and growin' and drinkin' in the sunshine and the dew for hundreds of years, just to make floorin' and timber for the use o' such a short-lived creeter as man. Why, the one we felled that day was a good sized saplin' when Christopher Columbus discovered America. We counted the rings, Sir, and when it lay on the ground, if you were on one side you couldn't see the oxen and men on t'other side.

It was clear and cold, thawing a little in the sun. The sky was blue as a harebell, and the air was like wine, it set your blood to dancin' so. The woods were full o' winter birds—gay, fearless creeters, that just sot still and looked at us as we passed by; and the snow was covered with the tracks o' wild things that we never could catch sight of.

I ain't much of a Christian, Sir, so to speak—that is, I don't belong to no church; but I never could be out in them woods, and see all the life that went on in 'em, even in the dead o' winter, and think o' all the flowers that were livin' under the snow, without feelin' sartin that the One that took care o' them would look out for us. And I hope he knows I thought of him.

Did you see them dark blue flowers that girl carried by just now? Vi'lets, I b'lieve they call 'em? Well, as we rode along that day, every little hollow in the snow was lined with just that color—a shimmering blue light, that seemed to fill 'em with a sort o' glory. You'd ought to see it, Sir.

There had been a flurry o' snow the night before and the road was pretty well filled in. It took me longer to go and come than I'd calculated on, and as soon as we got to camp I see't the tree was about ready to fall. It shivered and trembled against the sky, as if there was a thrill running all through its great body. We had planned to cut it so 't would fall in a partly cleared place, where the standin' timber wa'n't good for much, and it was leanin' a little mite in the right direction. The men were all at safe distance, except Gentleman Jim and another fellow who were to give the death-strokes. I gave 'em the signal. The swift, sharp strokes rang out, and we waited, waited, holding our very breaths.

My Lord! Just as the great top began to move, some one gave a loud cry; for right there on the edge of the clearing, on a line with the toppling tree, were Jack Elliott's two children, coming straight toward us, as careless as could be! They had come up on the crust to see the big tree go down.

Every man of us started on the run. But what was the use? We were rods away. Then Gentleman Jim bounded forward, like a deer, caught those children, one at a time, and, with a mighty effort, hurled them far out into the snow.

And the great tree came down, down, down, cleavin' the air with a swish and a rush, like the sound of many waters.

Oh, no! He wa'n't killed, Sir; though we all thought he must be. He lay on his face where he had been knocked down, with a great weight o' green boughs a-pressin' on him; but he wa'n't dead. It took us a long time to cut away the branches. The body o' the tree had missed him, as by a hand's breadth. Then we carried him into the house and laid him on the bed in the little room that opened out o' the livin'-room.

He was alive, and that was all. I could just feel his heart beat. You never see men so cut up. They crowded into the outside room and stood with their caps in their hands as if—as if—there was a king a-dyin' in there. Jack Elliott, he was a-cryin' like a baby, and the two children sat on a log outside the door, lookin' scared and dazed. They was old enough to understand what had happened and how it happened. Mrs. Sterle called 'em to her pretty soon, and made 'em cuddle up beside her under the baffaloes. She always took to children.

Meanwhile one of the men had dashed down to the Mills, to catch the first train for Marquette, after the doctor. But it would be hours before he could get back. By and by Mr. Sterle came out of the bedroom.

"The house must be cleared, my men," he said, in a low voice. "We must have air and quiet. You will all go away but Judd" (that was me, Sir) "and Jack Elliott, and we will do the best we can for the poor fellow."

We undressed him as carefully as we could, and I own up that I was astonished; though, as I said before, I had mistrusted all along that Gentleman Jim wa'n't exactly a lumberman born and bred. But Mr. Sterle he looked puzzled enough.

The man's outside clothes were rough and coarse. So were his flannels. Just such as the rest of us wore. But underneath 'em he had on a shirt and a pair o' drawers o' soft white silk, fine enough for the Queen o' Great Britain. I took notice of his feet. They'd never done much hard trampin' before that winter. Not a real hard callus onto em, and the skin was as smooth and white! I just pointed to 'em, and says I to Mr. Sterle: "Look a-there, Sir!"

"Yes, I see," said he. And then he never spoke another word. Not one.

Mrs. Sterle came into the house, and Jack Elliott took his children home on the sled and came back again. And then we waited and waited. It must ha' been four o'clock before he stirred or made a sound. Then he began to mutter and whisper, and he seemed to be feeling round after something. But we couldn't make out a word he said, though his hands flew round pretty lively, and his face grew hot, and his voice was hoarse and strained. All the time he was feelin' about over the bed-clothes and his own clothes.

Mrs. Sterle went up to him and put her hand on his forehead. He drew it down against his cheek and was quiet for a minute. But pretty soon he was feelin' round again.

"Look in his pockets, Will," she said. But there was nothin' in 'em he could ha' wanted. His pocket-book was empty, as usual. It was pitiful to see him, with his eyes fixed on her face and his lips a-movin'. The little lady's eyes filled with tears.

"Come here, Will," she said to her husband. "See that black ribbon under his shirt. There's something hanging round his neck."

Mr. Sterle took hold of the ribbon and pulled out a little oiled-silk bag. Gentleman Jim gave a cry when he see it, and catchin' hold of it, lay quiet as a lamb.

"There," thinks I to myself—"there's where he keeps his money; and I'm glad of it, if he's going to be laid up. And if he ain't, there's his funeral." You see I knew how it would be with myself, Sir. When I die, I don't want to be buried like no pauper! He dropped away again as soon as he got hold o' the bag, and lay just like a dead man till the doctor came.

It was old Dr. Porter. He looked at Jim for a full minute, liftin' his eyebrows and shuttin' of his lips, before he touched him or said one word. I see't he took notice o' the silk shirt and o' other things. Truth was, as the man lay there, with his hair brushed out and his coarse clothes off, he didn't look no more like a workin'-man than—than—you do yourself this minute, Sir.

One of his ribs was broken and he was bruised all over, and there was concussion o' the brain or something.

The Doctor shook his head. "It will go hard with him," he said, "though if he were where he belongs he might pull through. But here—" And he looked round over the bare, rough room. "You see, Mr. Sterle, he's not exactly—well, perhaps I might say not quite the man you would expect to find up here with the wood-choppers."

"Yes, I do see it now," said Mr. Sterle; "but the fact is he has been in camp all winter and I have hardly spoken to him. I really do not know what to do."

"I do," said Mrs. Sterle, her cheeks growing red. "He must have better care than he can have here, or he'll die, surely. Lift this bed onto the sled and take him down to Millcote." For that was what they called their little nest in the woods.

I see't Mr. Sterle's face brightened up, though he made some objections, on account of the trouble it would give his wife. But she wouldn't hear to him, and I think I never was gladder of anything in my life 'n I was when we got him safely down there.

She opened the door of her own room, on the ground floor, and we carried him in and laid him on the bed. I tell you, havin' just come out o' camp and all, it did seem just like Heaven in that white, quiet room, where the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Child were a-hangin' on the wall. High up against the ceilin', runnin' round like a frieze (I b'lieve that's what they call it, nowadays), there was a sentence printed out in red and yellow leaves. I read it as I came out. "He giveth his beloved sleep"—that's what it was.

I thought Gentleman Jim ought to get well there, if anywhere. But as the days went by I began to have my doubts about it. He didn't know any of us. Mr. Sterle and Jack and I took turns a-sittin' up nights. But he wouldn't take one drop o' medicine or one bit o' food from anybody but Mrs. Sterle. Lord! how his eyes did follow her. And all the time he hung onto that bag for dear life.

Why didn't we examine it? Why, because 'twas plain as the nose on your face 't he didn't want us to. Besides, we s'posed his money was in it, and what did we want o' that?

But one day he seemed lower 'n ever, and when the Doctor came 'n see 't he was sinkin' he looked real down in the mouth. He'd got kind o' interested in the case, no doubt.

"Can't you manage to get hold of that bag?" says he to the lady, speakin' low. "There must be somebody in the world who knows the poor fellow. We can't afford to wait any longer."

"I'll try," says she. And just then, as sure as you live, he dropped asleep and let go o' the bag. She whipped out a pair o' scissors and clipped that string quicker 'n lightnin'.

We went out in the other room. I see she was all of a tremble.

"You open it," says the Doctor, kind o' quiet.

There was something thin and flat in it, folded up in a piece o' tissue paper. Nothing in this wide world but just a white card, with the dried stems of a rose and two geranium leaves fastened on with a drop o' red sealin'-wax! The leaves and the flower were all crushed to a dry powder from bein' held in his poor, hot hand so long.

"Anything written on the card?" the Doctor asked.

"There has been," says she, her eyes all wet and shiny and her lips in a quiver; "but it's rubbed so I can't make it out. Judd, run over to the office and get Mr. Sterle's magifying glass. Ask him to bring it."

She caught the glass as soon as he came in and ran to the window. This was all there was of it.

"Marie, June 10th, 1871," in a woman's hand-writin'! Wasn't that a queer way to spell Mary, though? Below it was written, in a man's hand: "June 10th, 1872. All withered but the thorn."

Mrs. Sterle put the card back in the little bag, with every grain o' dust from the withered rose-leaves, and fastened it round his neck again. And when I looked at him the next minute, he had hold of it, tight as ever.

It went down into the grave with him, Sir, and that's all we ever knew about it.

But I found out afterward that there wa'n't a sick man, nor a sufferin' woman, nor a feeble child within five miles o' there that couldn't ha' told me what became o' Gentleman Jim's wages.

RUTLAND, VT.

F. J. CAMPBELL, a blind man, gives in the London *Times* the following description of his ascent of Mount Blanc: "My ascent of Mount Blanc was not a sudden, reckless undertaking. It was the result of a fixed purpose, and only undertaken after a long and careful preparation. In order to carry on my work on behalf of the blind, it was necessary to keep up my pluck, energy, and determination. Skating, swimming, rowing, riding have all contributed their share to this end; but last year I went to Switzerland to try mountain climbing. The experiment was highly successful. This year I went again, accompanied by my wife, son, and his Highness Prince Alexander George of Hesse. After four weeks' contiuuous work on the glaciers and in various mountain ascents, I went to Chamounix, and, without difficulty, achieved the object of my summer's excursion. In company with my son, with Benoit as my leading guide, I attacked Mount Blanc. At first the guides expected to drag me up; but I gave them their choice to leave me to climb in my own way or give up the undertaking. I was resolved to make an honest climb or give up the ascent. I took my place on the rope in the ordinary way, except that the distance between my son and myself was only a few feet. This enabled me to follow his footsteps closely, and in such places as the very dangerous *crevasse* near the grand plateau we moved in immediate succession."

CHESTNUTTING.

BY MISS M. E. BENNETT.

We started merry as a breeze—
Arthur and Gracie, Trip and I,
With John to climb and shake the trees;
But it befell, I scarce know why,
As we went through the orchard-way,
Across the meadows, down the hill,
The low, soft-clouded, brooding sky,
The frost-touched fields so brown and gray,
The dreamy air so hushed and still,
The great, wide quiet of the world
Their wrap of silence round us furled.
In low tones Arthur spoke to John
Just of the business we were on.
Trip soberly ran on before,
None knew the time's mood well as he.
He snuffed the dead leaves lightly o'er;
But not as if he meant to be
Beguiled by any far-traced foe
To bark and break the stillness so.
'Twas only Gracie, always gay,
Too young to heed the pensive day,
Who chattered, chattered all the way.

But that great stillness swept it in—
Her constant, quavering, bird-like voice—
And made it seem as fine and thin
As that in which, late saved from frost,
The cricket feebly did rejoice,
The old wall's crevices within.
The silence was so much the most
That sounds so little and so shrill
Could only make it seem more still.

How deeply serious was the wood!
Wh[illegible] the trees that were elate
To[illegible]erday in Autumn state
To-day its prelude understood;
Each one above its falling leaves
In moveless sorrow leans and grieves.
The brook had muffled all his stones
With those lost leaves; and, darkly grave,
Wise counsel to himself he gave,
In low, continuous undertones:
"Whate'er must come, cease not to run;
No hour excuses work undone."

Brave little brook! and gentle wood!
Whose tender greatness still allows
Our happy Gracie's wildest mood;
John's violence in the shaken boughs;
And Arthur's shouts when comes the shower
Of plumping, rustling nuts and burrs;
[illegible]ile sober Trip begins to scour
Forward and back beneath the tree
And leap and bark excitedly.
Then all the leafy carpet stirs
Beneath our search for treasures brown,
Which e'en by our discovery
Contrive to slip the further down.
Says Grace: "Would chestnuts rather be
Found by the squirrels than by me?"

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OTHER BIRD.

BY KATE L. COLBY.

"CHEE-E-E-E-E! Cherink! Cherink! Cheeeeeee!" trilled a Canary in his gilded cage, hanging in the gilding sunshine.

"Twitter-it-tweet!" twittered a Robin across the way. "I guess I'll go over and make a call." And he hopped over.

"Good-morning!" said the Robin.

The Canary cocked his head on one side, and cocked an eye up at the Robin. He didn't know about speaking to strange birds without an introduction.

"I didn't know but you might be lonesome," said the Robin, feeling hurt.

The Canary was lonesome; but he wouldn't own it.

"No-o," said he. "Not very. You see, there's the Other Bird."

The Robin had made up his mind not to stay any longer; but he was curious about the Other Bird.

"Where?" said he, and he peered into the room.

"Very inquisitive!" thought the Canary. But he rather enjoyed having some one to talk to; so he said:

"Do you see that large glass over the fireplace, with a gold border round it?"

"Yes," said the Robin.

"Well," said the Canary, "there's another room on the other side of that glass, a good deal like this—in fact, very much like this—and the Other Bird stays there."

"You don't say so?" said the Robin.

"Yes, I do," said the Canary. "Didn't you just hear me?" And he turned such a keen eye on the Robin that the Robin was quite confused.

"I meant," said he—"I meant that it's very strange."

"Well, one should say what one means," said the Canary. "And what is there strange about it?"

"I think I won't stay any longer," said the Robin.

But that didn't suit the Canary. It was really very nice to have some one to talk to who could understand what one said.

"Oh! don't go," said he. Where did you get that red satin vest of yours? It is vastly becoming!"

"Do you think so?" said the Robin, feeling much flattered, and thought no more about going. He didn't mention where he got his vest; because he couldn't quite remember. He didn't like to introduce the subject of the Other Bird again, the Canary was so peculiar. But the Canary did it for him.

"Yes," he said, the Other Bird is a very nice bird, indeed, and lives behind that glass."

"Ever come out?" ventured the Robin.

"No." The Canary shook his head. "Never comes out. Indeed, there is no place for it to come out of."

"Sing?" asked the Robin, beginning to feel quite at his ease.

"That's the strangest thing!" said the Canary "I can see that bird sing just as plainly as I can see you; but I can't hear a note."

"Asthma, perhaps," suggested the Robin.

"Asthma!" repeated the Canary.

"Oh! probably not," said the Robin. "But I know a Canary once who had the asthma, and was obliged to take red pepper."

"Well," said the peppery Canary, "no one has the asthma here; and it is rather an advantage not to hear what one says. One can't irritate you then. It's the greatest thing in the world in an argument."

"Ah!" said the Robin, who was amiable and couldn't understand, and thought "Ah!" quite a safe and non-committal thing to say.

"It is a very handsome bird," the Canary went on; "and, I think, must look a good deal like me—bright yellow, with white tips on his wings, and has a very intelligent eye. I should really like to have you meet that bird. If you wouldn't mind flying into the room, there is no one here."

The Robin was a little timid; but, seeing the room quite empty and the doors closed, he flew in and up to the glass.

"Did you say it was yellow?" said he, after he had nodded as politely as he knew how, and the bird in the glass had nodded back again, with equal politeness.

"Of course," said the Canary. "Why do you ask?"

"Oh! nothing," said the Robin; and added, low to himself, "only it isn't."

"Fine looking bird, isn't it?" said the Canary. "Think it resembles me?"

"Very fine looking, indeed," said the Robin.

"Yes; but do you think it resembles me?" persisted the Canary.

"Ye-e-e-s," stammered the Robin. "That is—"

"That is what?" said the Canary, sharply.

But the Robin had been brought up to tell the truth, and could not bring himself to set it entirely aside, even to please a touchy Canary.

"It's very queer, said he, meekly; "but I can't help thinking it looks a little like me."

"Like you!" said the Canary. And just then the door opened, and the Robin fluttered away in great haste, and the Canary sat ruffling on his perch and muttering: "Like him, indeed!"

The spring days grew longer and longer, and the birds kept coming and coming. And the Canary, who was only a year old and had always lived in the city till now, had never seen so many birds before. Such a piping and peeping, and chirping and cheeping, and twittering and tweeting! And how pretty the trees looked in their new spring dresses. Such a funny thing, though, the Canary thought, to go through the cold winter without any, and now the weather was mild and warm to put them on; but they looked very sweet—some in pure white, some in delicate green, and some in rosy pink, with drifting trails. And some of them used such an exquisite something, the Canary didn't know what—sachet-powder or Lubin's. The Canary sat in his swing, swaying backward and forward and sniffing delicately.

"Good-morning!" said the Robin, balancing himself on a twig just outside the window.

"Oh! good-morning," said the Canary. "Is that you? I haven't seen you since—"

But the Robin hastened to change the subject. "No," he said. "I've been very busy building and setting up housekeeping. The fact is, I've been married since I saw you."

"Indeed!" said the Canary.

"Yes," said the Robin. "It is quite the style now. Every one is being engaged or married, and the number of new nests that is going up this spring is something remarkable."

"Indeed!" said the Canary again, and put his head on one side and looked thoughtful. He had never thought of such a thing before. If only one had somebody to marry. Besides, who wanted to be outdone by an insignificant Robin? I have it, thought he. "The fact is," said he, indifferently, "I've been thinking of being married myself."

"Who to?" said the Robin, forgetting his grammar in his surprise.

"Oh! to the Other Bird," said the Canary, pluming himself carelessly and giving his tail a flirt.

"Oh, indeed!" said the Robin, in his turn.

"Yes. I haven't set the day yet; but it will be before very long. You must look in upon us then."

"Thank you," said the Robin; and, seeing a fine chance at a worm, he darted away. A week later he looked in.

"Are you married yet?" he asked.

"Yes," said the Canary. I'm married. Been married quite a while."

"Where is your wife?" asked the Robin.

"Oh!" said the Canary, "we occupy separate apartments."

"Hasn't she ever come out yet?"

"No," said the Canary, irritably. "How can she? She tries hard enough, poor thing. She just flies at the glass and pecks at it one side, while I peck at it on the other; but it doesn't do any good," and the Canary looked quite cast down. It was really quite a comfort to tell his troubles to the sympathizing family Robin, and he went on: "When I first asked her to marry me, she said nothing, but looked at me so sweet! And I said: 'My dear, I don't ask you for any words; but if you love me just nod your head like this.' And I nodded mine, for an example; and she nodded her's back to me and looked sweeter than ever. And I put my bill up to the glass, and she laid her's against it, and we kissed each other; and every day we nod and kiss and try to get through the glass; but it is all of no use. It is very trying," and the Canary stood on one leg and sighed deeply.

"How *very* sad!" said the Robin, and sighed too.

"I am sure I don't know how it will all end," the Canary went on. "I can't bear such a strain on my feelings much longer."

"If only we could break the glass," said the Robin.

"Yes; but we can't," said the Canary, and the Robin flew away.

The next day little children came into the room, and began tossing their balls. The windows were shut and the Canary was out in the room.

"You ought not to throw your balls here," said one. "You'll break something."

"No, we won't," said the others.

Crash went the glass over the fireplace.

"I told you so!" cried the first. And out they all ran, in a fright.

"Now," thought the Canary—"now my little wife can come out." And he flew to the glass. There was the other room all round the hole, yet couldn't be seen into through the hole. There was the Other Bird all round the hole, yet couldn't come out through the hole. Was ever such a provoking hole? The Canary was in despair. He fluttered and flew; so did the Other Bird. Then the people came.

"What is the matter of the bird?" they said. "Oh! the naughty children. They have broken the mirror." And the servants came to take the glass away.

"Now," thought the Canary, "she can surely come out." But, stranger and stranger still, when the glass was taken away, there was no other room; there was no Other Bird; there was no other anything—only a blank, dusty wall. The Canary put up one claw to his head. "I feel quite confused," he said. And he went into his cage, and sat there quiet all the rest of the day. The next day came the Robin.

"Why, where is the glass?" said he, looking into the room.

"It's gone," said the Canary, hoarsely.

"But I thought you said there was another room behind it," said the Robin.

"There was," said the Canary. "Didn't you see it?"

"Yes," said the Robin.

"Well?" said the Canary.

"But where is it gone to?" persisted the Robin.

"I tell you what," said the Canary, impatiently, "it's a great deal easier to ask questions than it is to answer them. You know as much about it as I do."

"It's the strangest thing I ever heard of," said the Robin. "I shouldn't want to live in such a house."

"It's a good enough house," said the Canary, moodily.

"Yes," said the Robin, "if you could only depend upon it." But the Canary was in no spirits for argument, and let the Robin have it his own way, while he drooped dejectedly upon his perch. Then the Robin thought. "But where's your wife?" said he.

"Gone, too," said the Canary, in a smothered voice. "I've lost her."

"Dear me!" said the Robin, and looked quite distressed. "Then you are a widower," said he.

"Yes," said the Canary. "I am a widower."

The Robin flew away, and flew back again, with a bit of black yarn.

"You had better tie that around your leg," said he. "It's the stylish thing to do."

The Canary did so, and felt quite distinguished, though he was so sad. Always after that, when other birds mentioned love or marriage, he would sigh mournfully and say, for he had had the great advantage of being brought up in a highly educated family, who expressed themselves beautifully: "Talk not to me of love." But it was something to think he was in style, for it is just as stylish to be a widower as to be married, and rather more interesting.

BOSTON, MASS.

PUZZLEDOM.

[*Communications for this department should be addressed "Puzzles." THE INDEPENDENT, New York.*]

10 BURIED CHARACTERS FROM DICKENS (CONTINUED).

(Longfellow's poems will be given to the one who solves the following in the shortest time after beginning work.—ED.)

"The dear old gentleman is so eccentric," continued the brother, "that he is likely to get us into divers kettles of fish with our fellow-travelers; but we, who know how harmless his eccentricities are, love him all the better for them."

"Yes, we do, indeed," replied his sister, with loving emphasis. "And the most effective thing he does in his own inimitable way is to snip persons' arrogant manners sharply off by his cutting home-thrusts at their attempts at 'chic,' knowing, as he says, 'that they are mere chickens in their own barnyard in the States.' He hates to have Americans put on airs when away from home. And often, when we start with a party from a railroad station, he is annoyed by the sentimental parting from newly-made friends by 'gushing American girls,' as he calls them. He frowns as well as he is able when from the window of a car 'kerchiefs are waving, 'as if the lace upon them was trembling with the farewell emotion'; but then the next moment in his benevolence, he will be chatting and laughing with the very group he has criticised with such apparent censure."

The father and mother returned just then, and they proceeded at once to the dining-room for a hasty meal.

"I suppose, Mother," said the old gentleman, as they took their seats at the table, "you have ordered the usual roast beef-joint and the usual ice-cream dessert, as you like them so supremely yourself, my dear. By the way, Flo, I have pleasant news for all of us. I have given Bob Rencelaus permission to go with us to Kew, and our old acquaintance, too, 'T. S. Smith,' as he always desires himself to be called, in contradistinction to the Tom Smiths or Mr. Smiths that throng the boulevards of the world. He aspires to be the only Thomas Stanislaus Smith in the crowd, and we must

remember the middle S. when we introduce him to our friends.

"I found Rencelaus to be in manners the same impressive Bob; limber, as you may say, to such an extent in his obsequious attitude before the fair sex that he might be called a graceful sapling in their presence. But he is a right good fellow, after all, and old John Bull could not offer, out of his host of gentlemen, a more agreeable companion for a pleasure trip." And he looked significantly at his daughter Flo, who blushed deeply under his smile.

"But we must be up and doing. This is down-right laziness, loitering over our talk, when the mother hen should be looking after her chicks, as she always did so faithfully at home. I shall be so glad, Mother, when we hear again the veritable barnyard call—'Cutt! cutt! cadacutt!'—letting the world know of a new-born hope in the family-circle. Why, I really believe I am getting homesick at the thought. My throat seems to have a filling. Of course, it cannot be a foolish emotion. I am not given to such weaknesses. It may be an orange pip—chin cough, perhaps. Anything but a baby's 'I want to go home!'

"There, Mother, I have swallowed it all down like a man, and am ready for another six months in Europe, if you say; or even long enough to take back our dear daughter Flo Travers as My Lady Flo Rencelaus."

The daughter, in her embarrassment, smiled, and, putting her arm in her father's, as he went out of the room, whispered gratefully in his ear: "You have kindly withstood lecturing me, dear Father, upon English and American marriages, and I know that the permission given to Mr. Rencelaus to go with us to Kew is also permission—" Her father kissed her affectionately, and there was no need that the sentence should be finished. M. B. H.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

1, a consonant; 2, a fruit; 3, thread-like substance; 4, a room; 5, to level; 6, before; 7, a consonant. E. R. H.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

23 HIDDEN CHARACTERS.—Edith, Skewton (should have been "towards"), Bagstock, Robin, Paul, Brown, Richard, Tox, Gills, Perch, Feeder, Walter, Dombey, Cornelia.

EASY EQUATION.—Pampas, Selvas, Llanos.

RIDDLE.—The statement that "F" is "H."

ANIMAL PUZZLE.

LAMA
BEAR
GOAT
COON
LION
FAWN
PUMA
LAMB

DIAMOND.

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Selections.

THE BRAIN OF BUSHMEN.

THE Oxford professor of natural history, Sir Henry Barkly, read a paper before the British Science association, at its recent meeting, on the crania of the African Bushmen, and pleasantly exhibited his power of throwing around even the most technical subject a halo of interest. We are, he thought, in error in underrating, as is too often done, the intelligence of the Bushmen, the lobes of whose brain, though smaller, were somewhat inferior to that of the Negro. The Bushmen had a severe struggle for existence, and they should no more look for anthropological essays from them at present than they could expect a treatise on philosophy from an Irish landlord, who was liable to be "potted" at any moment from behind a hedge. From practical observation of their habits, Sir Henry Barkly confirmed what had been deduced by Professor Rolleston, the examination of their crania, and said that the race were uncommonly intelligent. They were born artists and had sketched on the caves, in a creditable way, pictures of animals and of their early conflicts with the Kaffirs. To those who did not understand it, their language seemed "a mere monkey gibberish"; but this Sir Henry showed was undeserved, the language being the remains of an ancient tongue with many inflections. The Bushmen were not without characteristic modern "cheek," as he showed by a story he told of an archduke and a "vulgar Bushman boy." The archduke, traveling in Africa, after he had seen the antics of the boy, whom he looked upon as little better than a monkey, was anxious to know what impression his royal presence had made upon him. Nothing loth, the boy immediately offered his opinion; and the archduke, wishing that it should be translated, was told that the boy thought him not much to look at for a king. The chairman said there was no doubt the Bushmen, like the Digger Indians of California, were the remains of a race which had had a higher civilization.

THE ASSYRIAN AND THE NEW YORKER.

ONE of the hottest days I was up in the Metropolitan Art Museum, looking at the porcelain, the pictures, the Japanese curios, the interminable jugs and bottles, and that immense collection of urns and sarcophagi from ancient Golgi. But what attracted me most of all were those heads of old Phenicians and Assyrians, whose look of self-complacency was amazing to behold. Apparently, they had never had a care in all their lives, and were almost literally smiling with contentment and good humor. How those old artists managed to put into that coarse limestone so much sweetness and light I cannot imagine. Now, the average New Yorker carries in his every feature the look of worriment. He may be supposed to go to church and certainly has the benefit of Christian institutions; but, as compared with those old fellows, he carries on his shoulders the weight of empires. He rushes home from the seaside not to look benign and tranquil, dispensing smiles and blessing on all around, but revolving plans of tremendous pith and moment and wearing in his gathered brows the harassing anxieties of business. There are fifty of those old pagans who, in spite of being buried two or three thousand years, take things more good-naturedly than most of us do at not being buried at all.—*The Southern Churchman.*

MULATTOES AT THE SOUTH.

IN regard to the abundance of mulattoes at the South, we have it in our power to say some things which we are sure will be interesting, instructive, and suggestive to THE INDEPENDENT and to all our Northern readers. The facts are:

1. That there are many mulattoes at the South the offspring not of marriage, but of wicked and shameless illicit intercourse, disgraceful to both parties.

2. These half-breeds are almost always found in the cities and towns. It is very seldom that one is seen on the farms and plantations.

3. There are large numbers of Northern people living among us, and this has been the case for many years. They are almost always found in the cities and towns. It is very seldom that one is seen on the farms and plantations.

Thus it will be seen that where Northern people are plenty mulattoes are plenty; and where Northern people are scarce mulattoes are scarce. These are the facts. We draw no inferences; but the facts are patent and indisputable.—*Atlanta Christian Index.*

Mistakes Should Be Corrected; particularly the practice of taking medicines into the system by way of the stomach for diseases of the Kidneys. It is an old treatment, well tried and proven inefficient. The true method is absorption, as proven by the great success of DAY'S KIDNEY PAD.

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For New Terms for 1880 see page 26.

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Farm and Garden.

The Agricultural Editor will be glad to receive any hints or suggestions that will make this department more valuable to those of our Subscribers who are specially interested.

HOW TO FEED A COW.

THE character of the food has much to do with the quality and the quantity of the milk and the butter made from it; although this has been disputed, but never I believe by one who has long been engaged in feeding cows for profit. For it it very certain that certain feeding stuffs have different effects on the product of the cows. Wheat, bran and middlings, and rye bran have the effect of producing a dense, rich milk, of a yellowish color, and a butter of a deep yellow color, solid, waxy texture, and good flavor. Corn-meal has a similar effect, and for general use there is no better concentrated food than a mixture of bran or middlings and corn-meal in equal parts. Buckwheat bran will increase the flow of milk; but it will be thin and white, and the butter will be very white, soft, and greasy in texture and disagreeable in flavor. Good butter cannot be made from buckwheat bran, although it is a profitable food for a milk dairy, where quantity is more considered than quality. Brewers' grains, corn-starch meal (the waste from glucose factories), and linseed-cake meal have a similar effect. They are for the milk dairy, but not for the butter-maker or the family cow. Pea-meal is rarely to be procured; but when it is it makes an excellent mixture with wheat bran or middlings in place of corn-meal. But it is to be fed cautiously, on account of its nitrogenous or heating character. Palm-nut-cake meal is a rich food, and has doubled the amount of cream in a careful test made with it; but it does not give a rich color or flavor to the butter. Although it is not objectionable, if its price were reasonable, its cost is higher than that of cotton-seed meal. Cotton-seed-cake meal is the best of all concentrated foods mentioned. It has an agreeable flavor when free from husk. It gives a high color to the butter, produces more of it than any other food in proportion to quantity and cost, and is safe and healthful. Its effect is somewhat constipating, and on this account it is better when fed with malt-sprouts, which have an effect entirely different. Malt-sprouts are very dry and swell enormously when steeped; so that they cannot be fed safely unless in small quantity or soaked and given wet. But when thus prepared and given with cotton-seed meal and wheat bran in equal parts the mixture has made the best food I have ever used, either for milk or butter.

For profit, it may be accepted as beyond question that the more food a cow can be induced to eat, up to a point where the product is no longer increased in proportion, and as long as the cow is kept in good health and vigor, the better it is for the cow's owner. For, if a cow gives, when fed on hay alone, four quarts of milk a day, and this can be increased to eight quarts, by four pounds of bran and corn-meal, or to twelve quarts, by eight pounds of the extra feed, and each additional pound of feed after this does not increase the product, then the eight pounds of feed is the maximum quantity that the cow can use productively, and there the feeding should stop. It is not safe to force a cow by high feeding to the very verge of her possible production; as the digestive powers are then taxed to the utmost, and the system is on the utmost tension, when an accident, such as a sudden shower on a hot day, may change the current of the circulation and bring on a serious or fatal attack of fever. It is by such excessive forcing that so many productive milkers are subjected to inflammatory diseases, as garget, milk fever, and abortion. It may be different in such a case as when large-framed cows in a milk dairy are fed highly with a view to force as much milk as possible; and when the milk falls below a profitable point the animal is fattened for the butcher. In some milk dairies the daily rations of grain food amount to half a bushel of brewers' grains and one peck of corn-meal, with hay or pasture *ad libitum*. But in milk dairies cows are not permanently kept; but are coming and going continually, being changed as soon as the milk falls below the cost of feed.

The general rule in feeding cows is that 27 pounds of dry food are required for 1,000 pounds in weight, and that three-fourths or two-thirds of this should be bulky food, such as hay. This estimate is based on the nutritive value of hay, in which the ratios of albuminoids, or flesh-forming substances, and of carbo-hydrates, or fat-forming and respiration-sustaining substances are equivalent to 1 of the former to 6 of the latter. Of these 27 pounds of dry substance, 2¼ pounds of the albuminoids and 15 pounds of the carbo-hydrates, with half a pound of fat, must be capable of complete digestion.

As the flesh of an animal contains precisely the same elements as pure milk, and as milk is of itself sufficient to support a growing animal and to supply every requirement of its vital function, so the food that will perfectly sustain an animal in health and vigor is precisely adapted to the production of milk; and those kinds of food which will fatten an animal will produce fat in the milk. So that we have a very simple guide to the choice of food for cows. In my own practice in feeding cows, I have found the above estimates not sufficiently liberal, and that 15 pounds of the best clover hay, with 8 pounds of concentrated food, which is considerably more nutritious than hay, are required for adequate and *safe* feeding for an 800-pound cow. I say *safe* because a cow will eat more than this; but it will be a dangerous experiment to feed more to a cow than she will consume with good appetite and healthfully. I would not feed a cow on a high-pressure system, or advise any other person to do it. In many years' feeding of cows I have never had one case of sickness, never lost a calf, never had more than an easily-managed case of garget, inflamed udder, or bloody or thick milk. I attribute this to *moderate and regular feeding*, and watchful care to prevent accident and trouble.

My normal ration is 15 pounds of hay, or 20 pounds of cured corn-fodder, and eight pounds of concentrated food. This may be varied as follows, one ration being nearly equivalent to another, so far as regards milk and butter production:

TABLE OF DAILY RATIONS FOR A COW OF 800 POUNDS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hay	15	..	..	10	6	10	..
Corn-fodder, dry	..	20	..	..	15	..	60 (green.)
Marsh hay	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Mangels, or sugar beets	..	..	40	..	..	30	..
Brewers' grains	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
Malt-sprouts	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Corn-meal	4	..	..	6	..	2	4
Bran, or middlings	4	6	2	..	..	2	4
Cotton-seed meal	..	2	4	..	4	2	..
Total, pounds	23	28	56	46	29	46	68

I have found the best manner of feeding hay is to cut it into chaff, wet it, and mix the meal with it. One bushel-basket of cut hay, thus prepared, pressed down and heaped, makes one ration.

Roots are cut into slices and either given by themselves or sprinkled with a portion of the meal. Green grass, oats, rye, or corn-fodder are fed whole, and the meal given dry, or mixed with a small portion of green fodder, wetted, to secure the mastication of the meal. The cutting of the fodder, dry or green (excepting grass or clover), is equivalent to a saving of one-fourth; so that it becomes a question whether it is better to save the fodder or pay for the labor of cutting it. In general, labor is cheaper than fodder; for, if one man at a dollar a day can cut the feed for forty cows, that is equal to 2½ cents a cow per day, and this is the value of 3 pounds of hay at $15 a ton. But one man can cut hay or corn-stalks for 40 cows in four hours, and one man or boy can prepare the food for one cow in six minutes; so that it is cheaper to cut the hay and mix the meal with it than to feed it long and give the meal by itself.—*Rural New Yorker.*

CIDER AND CIDER MAKING.

PURE, wholesome cider can only be made from sound, well-ripened apples, and not from windfalls, or the green, half-grown fruit frequently used for this purpose. The bulk of the cider made is from the refuse of the orchard. Wormy, half-rotten apples, that the farmer can neither keep, sell, nor use for anything else, are taken to the mill; and if the cider made therefrom is thin, watery, or unpleasant to the tase, he wonders why it is so, and often comes to the conclusion that cider is rather poor stuff, at best. If our vineyardists should go to work in the same way, and mix all sorts of grapes together—green, ripe, and decaying—the wine made would be even inferior to the average cider found among our farmers.

If good cider is to be made, the farmer must discard his inferior fruit, selecting what is sound and nearly or quite ripe. If it is desirable to use the early apples for cider, grind them up when in proper condition, reserving the later or winter sorts for another time. Cider made early in the season or during warm weather will not keep as well as that made later, as fermentation proceeds more rapidly in a high temperature than in a low one, and, unless checked by some active agent, it passes beyond the point desired in cider, and the liquid becomes vinegar, provided the juice of the apples contains the properties necessary to carry it through to this stage. Sometimes the cider is too poor in saccharine matter to make vinegar, and the fermentation ceases half way, leaving an insipid, slightly acid liquor, which is neither drinkable as cider nor usable as vinegar. When this happens, the addition of a quantity of rich cider, or sugar, with a little yeast, will restore activity and aid in producing a fair quality of vinegar. But the farmer who desires to make good cider that will keep should defer the making until cool weather sets in. Then he can, in a measure, control the fermentation, and, as it proceeds more slowly, he has better opportunities for performing the various operations required to turn out a first-rate article. As we have already said, he must have good, sound apples, and the richer the better. If he can add one bushel of sweet apples to every eight or ten of the sour, they will increase the strength and sweetness of the cider. In pressing, mix the cider that runs from the press first with the second, or all obtained before any water is added to the cheese, in order to secure a uniform strength; but that obtained after watering and cutting down the cheese should be kept separate and used for vinegar, because the diluted juice does not make good cider. The cider as it runs from the press should be strained, and as much of the pulp and other foreign matter removed as possible; for a few seeds, stems, or bits of crushed fruit will soon give a bitter taste in the fermenting casks. All vessels to be used as receptacles for the cider should be perfectly clean and sweet. Old liquor casks may be used, if not musty; but they should be first cleaned, and an excellent way to do this is to put a quart of unslaked lime into each barrel and then pour in three or four gallons of hot water. Bung up the barrel and roll it about until every part of the interior is wet with the mixture. Then pour out the lime-water, and rinse clean with hot water. Sulphurizing the casks is practiced, with good results. This is done by dipping tape or a long strip of cloth into melted sulphur, this being lighted, one end slipped into the bunghole, and the other fastened to the edge until the sulphur is burned off.

When all is ready, the casks may be filled with the cider as it comes from the vat at the press, and then taken directly to the cellar. The casks should be quite filled and kept so while undergoing active fermentation. A quantity of cider should be kept in a vessel near by for filling up the casks from day to day, as there will be some loss by the overflowing scum and liquor from the bunghole, while the cider is fermenting and working itself clear. As soon as fermentation has ceased, the bungs may be driven in and the air excluded. This is what is called open fermentation; but some cider-makers exclude the air from the commencement of the fermenting process. This is done by inverting one end of a bent tube or syphon into the bung, the other end being carried into a small vessel filled with water. The gas and scum can escape through this tube and up through the water; but the latter excludes the air from the cider in the cask. When this close fermentation is practiced there is no filling up of the casks after they are once closed, and the only care required is to see that the end of the syphon is kept constantly covered with water. It is claimed by those who have tried this method that it is preferable to the old way, and the cider is not so likely to become hard and bitter; but, unless the juice is sweet and rich at the start, a first-rate article will not be obtained by either system.

Cider made very late in the season and stored in a cold place will keep sweet, because active fermentation is prevented; but we have little faith in the preservative properties of the various chemicals so frequently recommended for checking fermentation. Most of those powders and solutions give the cider an unpleasant taste, even when they do not make it actually injurious to the health of those who drink it. If the cider is rich and sweet when it comes from the press and care is exercised in the making, it will not become hard and sour if kept in a moderately cool cellar, in a tight cask or in bottles.—*Weekly Sun.*

STORING CELERY.

THE *Germantown Telegraph* says: "We have tried most ways, but prefer this one, followed for many years. A trench is dug from twelve to fifteen inches in depth and as long as may be suitable. Place the roots in this singly, side by side, at an angle—that is, leaning somewhat; three inches of soil are packed against them; then another line of stalks, until the bed is as large as may be convenient for covering, when another, if required, can be made. Soil should then be added until within six inches of the top of the stalks; then a layer of straw, then a layer of dry leaves; the whole to have a good board covering, to keep out water. Of course, rather high ground for the bed or beds should be selected; and a trench dug around the bed deeper than the bottom of the celery trenches, so made as to be sure to carry off all the water. If this plan is followed strictly, all others may be abandoned, as the celery will keep not only till spring, but as long in spring as may be desired and it is not all eaten beforehand. We have tried standing the celery up in flour-barrels, filling them full with any soil, first having sunk the barrel in the ground some six inches below the surface, covering it with soil, and have found it to do pretty well, though the celery was not as sweet and fresh. We have tried it also well protected in the rows, and found it to do well for early use. Celery, cabbage, beets, turnips, etc. should never be kept in the house-cellar. They seldom do well and frequently decay and cause serious illness.

Now is the best time to strike oleander cuttings. Take well-matured shoots of the present year's growth, place them in yeast-powder bottles filled with either rain or spring water, changing it as often as it begins to grow discolored. Keep in a moderately shaded place.

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To Farmers and Shippers.
WANTED.
100 tons DEAD AND LIVE POULTRY, 1,000 packages BUTTER, 500 bbls. EGGS.
GAME and VENISON as a Specialty.
Send for Prices-current.
BALLARD, BRANCH & CO.,
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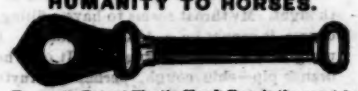

Emmert's Patent Elastic Check-Rein is the most humane contrivance ever invented to give ease and comfort to horses. With it they are less liable to break, move easier, and trot faster. Agents can make big money handling this article. Send for terms. Circulars free. Address W. P. EMMERT, S. W. Cor. Fifth Avenue and Jackson Street, Chicago.

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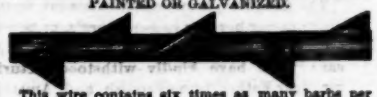
PAINTED OR GALVANIZED.



This wire contains six times as many barbs per foot as any other, and is the only fence that is as efficient against small as against large animals. It will not slip through the staple, and is the only barb wire that is galvanized after it is finished, which adds greatly to its strength and durability. This wire is made on an entirely different principle from any other, is amply secured by letters patent, and no infringement upon any other patent-right.
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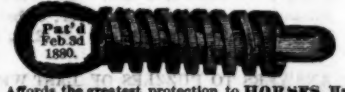

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PHILADELPHIA,
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READY MIXED PAINT,
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Send above measurements with outline of foot, standing.

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manufacture a large variety of printing presses, ranging in price from 75 cents to $175, including the CENTENNIAL, YOUNG AMERICA, LIGHTNING, UNITED STATES, and COMMON SENSE. Circulars free. Specimen Book of Type, ten cents. Sample package of 40 varieties of plain and fancy cards, 10 cents. Instruction Book for Amateur Printers, 15 cents.

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SOLUBLE
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A No. 1 FERTILIZER.

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Made from Blood, Meat, and Bone.

This Fertiliser shows 9 to 10 per cent. Ammonia and 12 to 15 per cent. Phosphoric Acid. It contains the essential elements of Plant Food in an available form and has given the best of results for past 8 years—good crops and permanent benefit to the soil. Price, $30 per ton, in Bags or Barrels, free on cars at Boston. A discount made on five or more tons.

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This is the only fertiliser containing all the soil elements found in each crop. Analysis will prove that they contain a larger percentage of plant-food elements than we claim for them by the labels placed on each package. Six years' experience has conclusively established the above fact. Send for Circular. A few good agents wanted.

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FOR WASHING EVERYTHING.

Lavine is a grand Soap, and by its use none other is needed. Manufactured by

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30 Union Place, Hartford, Ct.
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E. R. DURKEE & CO., Sole Agents,
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For New Terms for 1881 see page 26.

FIRE, WATER, and WEATHER PROOF. STOPS ALL LEAKS. MIXED READY FOR USE, AND CONTAINS NO TAR.

SLATE-ROOFING PAINT,
SAVES RE-SHINGLING.

With this Paint old shingle roofs can be made to look *better* and *last longer* than new shingles, *for one-third the cost of re-shingling.*

Equally good for tin or iron, and for *porous brick walls* it is *the best in the world.*

1st. It has a heavier body—*one coat* being equal to *three* of any other, and when dry is practically slate.

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4th. It is sold at a price which enables *everybody* to have a *well-painted roof.* Four colors: Roof Slate, Brown, Red, and Bright Red.

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Pure Bone Superphosphate of Lime.
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It is the Oldest, Best Constructed, and Best Equipped Railway of the Great West.

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It is the only road running the Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars either way between Chicago and St. Paul, Green Bay, Freeport, La Crosse, Winona, Dubuque, McGregor, Milwaukee.

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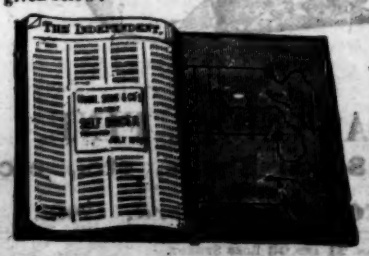

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is warranted to cure every Cough, from the worst Consumption down to the slightest tickling in the Throat. This it has done in over six hundred cases under my own eyes. It acts first on the stomach, restores the appetite, cleanses the blood, quiets the nerves. It stops Bleeding of the Lungs and Irritation of the Throat. It cures Asthma and Whooping Cough in their worst spasms. I want you to know what it will do, because it is unlike any other cough medicine in the world. It never upsets the stomach. It is a Weed of our own land, not used in any other medicine. I have carefully watched its effects on all ages from infancy to old age. Sold by all Druggists at $1 a bottle. Made by

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SETTEE,
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Perfect Lawn Chair for Country and Seashore. Steamers, Camps, etc. Closing to two inches thick. Agents wanted. $2 each. NEW YORK AND BOSTON M'F'G CO., No. 391 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by physicians to die.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine.

HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease, and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs.

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy action, removing the causes that produce Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, &c.

By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you. For Sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to
WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.
Prices, 75 cents, and $1.25 (large size).

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
A cure for Indigestion frightful;
A bubbling beverage delightful;
A remedy for every ailment
O'er which the Billious make bewailment;
A laxative, though mild, effective;
A tonic, nervine, and corrective;
An anodyne an sudorific;
A wonderful SALINE SPECIFIC;
Embodying every rare ingredient
That Mother Nature deemed expedient;
With kindly, liberal hand to fling
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THE MOST POPULAR — LEADING Nos 048, 14, 92 — PENS IN USE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Comprising all articles required for Table Use and Presents of every description.
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Fig. 2
Our $40 gun has the best twist-barrels, choke-bored rebounding locks, extension top rib, patent fore-end, and best material throughout. We make the best double gun in the world for the money. All guns sent on trial and guaranteed.
Price, best English Twist Barrel.............$40
" Damascus Barrel.................$55 to $200
Send stamp for Descriptive Circular.

3 Barrel Gun — 2 Shot and 1 Rifle

A new feature in the gun line. It is light and compact, from 8 to 10 lbs. weight. The rifle is perfectly accurate. It has proved a great success for all kinds of shooting. An owner of this gun cannot make a mistake, and take the wrong one when he goes out for game.
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